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# Latin America Report

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No. 2140

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EC, ANDEAN GROUP TO BEGIN TALKS ON COOPERATION ACCORD

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 22 Mar 80 p 2-4

[Text] The European Communities Commission has just asked the Council of Ministries for authorization to begin negotiations with the Andean Group with a view to signing a cooperation agreement. This agreement marks a new and important stage in the development of relations between the European Community and Latin America, it was reported yesterday.

The planned agreement would be a Convention-Cooperation Framework of a non-preferential nature between the European Community and the Andean Group for an initial term of 5 years. The agreement would be signed by equal partners, but taking into consideration the different development levels of the contracting parties and the specific nature of the Andean Pact as an economic integration organization.

As far as trade is concerned, in addition to the most favored nation clause, the contracting parties would agree to promote the development and diversification of trade. Concerning economic cooperation, the agreement would be flexible, and no field within the area of Community competition has been excluded a priori.

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the agreement, there would be a Mixed Committee which would cooperate in finding and implementing concrete methods of collaboration that could be envisioned. Both parties would also agree to consult with each other through the Mixed Committee regarding the measures that might have a negative effect on the development of trade between the two regions.

The cooperation agreement planned with the Andean Group would be the second pact with a regional group in the Third World, after the once recently concluded with the members of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations). Similar arrangements have been made or are planned with other developing nations such as India, Mexico and Brazil.

## Chronology of Relations

The first contact between the Andean Group and the European Community took place in 1971 after Colombian Minister Valencia Jaramillo visited Brussels in his capacity as president of the Andean Group Commission. Since then, there have been several meetings between members of the European Commission and the Board, particularly the visit Vice-President Soames made to the Board in 1975.

In honor of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Cartagena Agreement in May 1979, the president of the Council of the European Communities, on behalf of the Nine and the Commission, sent a message of congratulations to the Andean Group. The presidents of the five member states of the Pact met in Cartagena to celebrate that anniversary, and authorized Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to express the desire of the Andean Group to reach a cooperation agreement with the European Community.

In July 1979 President Turbay Ayala went to Brussels, where he held talks with President Jenkins. As a result of that meeting, it was decided that exploratory talks would proceed in order to discuss the possible content of a cooperation agreement. Those talks took place in Brussels in November 1979, on the occasion of Sebastian Alegrett's visit to that city (Mr Alegrett was then president of the Cartagena Agreement Commission).

In February 1980 the European Communities Commission sent a report to the Council, proposing the commencement of negotiations with the Andean Group for the purpose of drawing up an agreement.

## Trade Relations

The Andean Group nations will benefit from being granted most favored nation treatment by the European Community, although only Peru and Colombia are currently members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and they are only provisional members.

The Andean nations will also benefit from the generalized preferences system put into practice by the Community to favor the members of the Group of 77. However, the advantages of this system have still not been fully exploited by them. In fact, the only Andean Group nation which is included among the ten principal beneficiaries of the generalized preferences system in 1977 is Venezuela, which is in ninth place with 128 million Units of Account in preferential imports, of which 94 percent are petroleum products. Colombia, with 20.6 million Units of Account, and Peru with 17.8 million Units of Account in preferential imports, are in 16th and 17th place, respectively.

Two Andean nations have signed self-limitation agreements with the Community under the Multifiber Agreement for 1978-1982: Colombia (for cotton thread and fabric) and Peru (for cotton and jersey thread and fabric). To date none of the countries has reached self-limitation levels for 1978 and 1979. Bolivia has requested permission to negotiate a similar agreement (basically for cotton thread).

## Cooperation for Development

Specifically, the cooperation between the European Commission and the Board has continued without interruption since 1971 in different forms:

--Assistance for regional integration through lending of Commission experts or education of Board officials (customs, juridical and statistical matters, etc.);

--Organization of annual seminars on the operation of the generalized preferences system, and introduction of the accumulative origin system for the Andean Group countries;

--Trade promotion activities within the framework of the Community program governing that area (seminars, participation in fairs, etc.);

--Financing of specific projects in the Community program of financial, economic and technical assistance for non-associated developing nations (more than 20 million Units of Account since 1977) for the Andean region, of which a major portion goes for Board projects.

## Economic Data

The five Andean Group nations have about 70 million inhabitants (or one-fifth of the total population of Latin America) with an average per capita income in 1977 of \$1,100, slightly lower than the Latin American average of \$1220 (see chart).

	Population (1977) (millions)	Per Capita GNP (US\$)
Bolivia	5.9	540
Colombia	25.1	710
Ecuador	7.6	770
Peru	16.4	830
Venezuela	12.7	2,820

If the Andean Group is considered as a whole in relation to other developing countries, it is in fourth place in terms of trade (after Saudi Arabia, ASEAN and Iran), and seventh place in terms of the GNP (after India, Saudi Arabia, Iran Brazil, ASEAN and Mexico). In addition to petroleum, of which Venezuela is one of the largest producers in the world, the Andean Group is one of the most important suppliers of raw materials; its mineral resources are particularly significant (copper, iron, zinc, tin, gold, silver, molibdenum, tungsten, and antimony).

The Andean Group's primary trading partner is the United States, which in 1977 supplied 36.5 percent of its imports and absorbed 42 percent of its exports. The corresponding figures for the European Community and the Andean Group were 14 percent and 23.2 percent, respectively.

The Community's trade balance with respect to the Andean Group nations, always negative in the past, became positive as of 1977 because of the strong growth of the Community's trade with Venezuela. The tendency for the Community's surplus to rise was curbed in 1979, however, particularly due to the upsurge in the oil bill.

EC-Andean Group Trade (in billions of Units of Account)

Years	Imports	Exports	Balance
1975	1.538	2.006	+ .468
1976	1.917	2.887	+ .970
1977	1.911	3.701	+1.790
1978	2.461	3.758	+1.297

Of which:

Bolivia	.106	.116	+ .010
Colombia	.824	.436	- .388
Ecuador	.171	.333	+ .162
Peru	.261	.255	- .006
Venezuela	.577	1.862	+1.285

1979 (8 months)			
	1.574	1.875	+ .301

Of which:

Venezuela	.597 (+54%)	.919 (-27%)	+ .301
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## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### VENEZUELA AGREES TO SUPPLY FOOD TO NICARAGUA

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 28 Mar 80 p 1-14

[Text] Venezuela is guaranteeing Nicaragua that it will supply 2,500 tons of rice, 240,000 kilos of beans and 50,000 kilos of bananas through a contract signed by the accredited Nicaraguan representative to our country, and the president of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation.

The contract, which was signed at the Corporation's headquarters in Boleita Norte, will follow the guidelines set forth by the Venezuelan government for assistance to brother nations, in this specific case for the purpose of cooperating with the Nicaraguan reconstruction process.

Present at the ceremony were Dr Gonzalo Ramirez Morales, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the Republic of Nicaragua; Dr Carlos Enrique Perez, president of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation (CMA); Ismael Torrealba, director of the CMA; Luisa Amelia Rodriguez, CMA manager of Information and Public Relations, and other CMA officials.

The Nicaraguan diplomat remarked that President Herrera had indicated that Venezuela would make it possible to supply Nicaragua with basic grains which are in surplus in Venezuela, among them rice and beans, taking into consideration the shortage of agricultural products in Nicaragua after the war.

"Furthermore," added the ambassador, "Venezuela may finance the preparation of 100,000 hectares of farmland that is idle in that Central American nation for the purpose of harvesting corn, black beans, sesame, cotton fiber, sugarcane and other products in demand on the Venezuelan market. These crops could be harvested within a year."

Dr Ramirez Morales said that this is a mutual cooperation agreement, and that there are also plans to send some heavy industrial equipment, particularly agricultural equipment, to Nicaragua to be repaired. The equipment, which is now sitting idle in Venezuela, could be put back into service.

"This would be a significant help," stressed the distinguished diplomat, "since as you know our country lacks dollar reserves necessary to purchase technological facilities abroad."



He stated that Dr Jesus Echeverria, director of the CMA, is the coordinator of the agreement, which has many facets.

Those who attended the ceremony for the signing of the sales contract also mentioned that President Luis Herrera Campins will travel to Managua this 29 April and will stay there for 3 days.

The ambassador noted, "It will be a visit of friendship and rapprochement that will serve to unify the democratization of the Nicaraguan process."

The president of the CMA, Dr Carlos Enrique Perez, indicated that the 2,500 tons of polished rice which have just been sold to Nicaragua are ready to be shipped by sea from Puerto Cabello, and that the 240,000 kilos of "bayo" and "ojo negro" beans could be sent to Central America by units of the Venezuelan Air Force.

The CMA official also announced that there were plans to sell up to 2 million kilos of beans to Nicaragua, beans which will come from the harvests of the states of Guaricos and Apure.

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## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### COPPAL MEETING IN MEXICO REJECTS COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Mar 80 p 30

[Article: "Latin American Nationalist Parties Reject Communists and Christian Democrats"]

[Text] Mexico City (DPA)--The Standing Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPAL), which includes more than 20 grass-roots and nationalist organizations on the continent, declared it was against bringing in Latin American Communist and Christian Democratic parties, because they have lost the goal of continental liberation.

At a press conference held in the neighboring town of Cocoyoc, where the COPPAL administration is meeting, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Thomas Borge, Bolivian ex-President Victor Paz Estenssoro and Vice President of the Latin American Socialist International Francisco Pena Gomez called Communists and Christian Democrats "minority" parties "incapable of heading the struggle for national liberation" on the continent.

Pena Gomez said that the Communists are not now equipped to take power and that it has to be the majority parties that lead the struggle for the national liberation of their people. Paz Estenssoro pointed out that COPPAL represents a wide range of viewpoints within revolutionary nationalism, in which only nationalist, social democratic and pluralist parties have a place, since Communists and Christian Democrats "are managed from abroad."

Tomas Borge said many Latin American communist parties "have lost their objective" and classified the Nicaraguan communists as forming "a band of unusual elements, unwholesome, suspect, and infiltrated." Nevertheless, he added, there are communist parties that are different from others, such as the Chilean party.

In answer to a question about the theory of "the two imperialist powers (the United States and the USSR), Borge said: "The only aggressor toward our people has been North American imperialism, and we stand by the historic facts."

The Sandinist leader also answered questions about the Nicaraguan situation, and protested the conditions the United States is trying to impose on Nicaragua to grant it a loan of 75 million dollars. "We are waiting to see if the conditions become intolerable, in which case we are ready to reject the loan."

Borge also said that Nicaragua has no intentions of interfering in the domestic affairs of El Salvador and Guatemala, as has been repeatedly announced in those countries.

Former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber, Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley and Brazilian labor leader Leonel Brizola, who had announced their attendance at the meeting, ultimately just sent representatives.

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## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### CUBAN MILITARY MAGAZINE ANALYZES BRAZILIAN MILITARY INDUSTRY

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 17 Feb 80 pp 20-21

[Article by Paulo R. Schilling, special PRENSA LATINA service: "The Brazilian Military Industry"]

[Text] In analyzing the development of Brazil's armed forces it is necessary to start with the change in military philosophy in the postwar years. One found at that time a radical transformation in the goals of armed forces not only in Brazil but in the whole of Latin America. The change originated with the "cold war" and in the supposed "communist threat."

The conventional armed forces emerged from their two-fold purpose of guaranteeing territorial integrity and insuring the maintenance of the socioeconomic structures and the privileges of the ruling classes in the country.

In the Brazilian case the armed forces had been prepared, since their formation, for what appeared to their leaders as their historic mission in the international field--war against Argentina, the other giant of the subcontinent.

British imperialism and subsequently U.S. imperialism developed on both banks of the Uruguay River the thesis of the inevitability of that conflict.

In the postwar period, with the total supremacy achieved by the United States in the imperialist camp, the interest in cultivating that animosity disappeared. The general staffs of the Brazilian and Argentine armed forces must have received "suggestions" to file away their respective invasion plans.

The strengthening of the socialist camp and the succeeding international balance of forces transformed that type of war into a dangerous practice for imperialism. Additionally, the rapid way in which the masses in the underdeveloped countries became aware represented another serious obstacle to any type of fratricidal struggle in America.

The agents of imperialism, the military, and the native ruling classes know very well that any external conflict can give the subjected peoples the great and awaited opportunity for liberation.

From the time of the Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty signed in 1947 the Latin-American military became convinced that the only possible war--even inevitable war--would be against the Soviet Union. Since that would be an unconventional war fought basically with nuclear weapons and missiles, the armed forces of Latin America were left without functions in the international field.

Freed from one of their goals, the armed forces could now devote themselves completely to the other goal--the maintenance of the domestic status quo, keeping law and order, fighting "subversion" and the "communist octopus."

In Brazil, as a result of the military agreement signed with the United States on 29 July 1948, the presence of a United States military mission, and the instruction given at the Advanced War College, that change became constantly more evident: The armed forces were transformed into an enormous political police and into an auxiliary unit of the Pentagon for possible use abroad as on the occasion of the intervention in Santo Domingo.

That change of goals implied a radical transformation in the structure and outfitting of the armed forces.

The United States modified its military aid program involving the countries of the region. The Conte and Symington amendments, for example, drastically limited the supply of sophisticated armaments such as aircraft, warships, missiles, and other equipment.

The Latin American armed forces were to be given only light weapons, especially war materiel to fight guerrilla groups and antiriot equipment. That limitation deeply hurt the professional pride of the Latin American military and even provoked some opposition.

Since the United States was not selling them sophisticated weapons these countries started to buy such arms in Europe. And industrialized Latin American countries such as Brazil and Argentina began to produce their own weapons.

#### Brazil, Major Arms Producer

Initially using the technology it acquired in various European countries, Brazil became self-sufficient in light arms such as rifles and machineguns. Subsequently, using the infrastructure established for heavy industry and the automobile industry, Brazil started to produce heavier and more sophisticated equipment as well.

In 1975 the government of Ernesto Geisel established IMBEL [Ordnance Industry] of Brazil, an enterprise which coordinates the production of arms by state and private firms. According to specialized international publications, Brazil today is the sixth largest producer of war materiel in the world.

The major industry is ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc] with its head office in Sao Paulo and six other plants located in four states of Brazil. According to INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, ENGESA is the largest producer of armored vehicles in the developing world. It produces four combat armored vehicles and 20 heavy military trucks a day.

Its speciality is wheeled armored vehicles and cannons. Its best-known products are the Cascavel (weighing 11 tons and carrying a 90-millimeter gun and a 7.62-millimeter machinegun); the Sucuri (weighing 18.5 tons and carrying a 105-millimeter gun and a 7.62-millimeter machinegun); and the Urutu, an amphibian reconnaissance vehicle and troop transport with a 20-millimeter gun or a 5.0-millimeter machinegun or ground-to-ground X-10 missile launchers. All these are characterized by their high speed of 110 km an hour.

Engesa has moved into the international market, having already exported more than 1,000 armored vehicles to Arab countries. The Cascavels received their "baptism of fire" in the clash between Libya and Egypt last year. The Bernardini Industry and Commerce Enterprise turns out the X-1-A-2 tank weighing 19 tons and is preparing to introduce another, 30-ton, tank.

EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] produces the Xavante EMB-236 jet aircraft which has the following characteristics: It can fly at 750 km per hour and can carry 3,500 kilograms of bombs or rockets.

Some 120 of these jets are in service in the Brazilian Air Force while exports, such as those to Chile, have already been made. Brazil also produces other types of reconnaissance aircraft and military transport planes.

The Sao Jose Dos Campos Institute of Special Activities produces various types of heavy missiles such as the Sonda III weighing 1,500 kilograms and able to carry a payload of 130 kilograms over 230 kilometers. The institute plans to produce by 1982 the Sonda IV missile with a payload of 300 kilograms and a range of 1,000 kilometers.

The fact that the Brazilian naval industry is now dedicated to the building of merchant vessels (it can build oil tankers of up to 280,000 tons) already makes possible its production of missile-launching frigates (using a sophisticated British model).

This accelerated industrial-military development insured for the Brazilian armed forces nearly total self-sufficiency (Brazil has to import only supersonic jets, heavy tanks, submarines, and the most sophisticated missiles). Furthermore, Brazil exported some U.S. \$500 million worth of arms and military equipment in 1979, a figure which it hopes to increase four-fold by around 1985.

This situation explains why the Brazilian military could renounce the Brazilian-United States military agreement without any problem when the pressures of Jimmy Carter's administration regarding human rights became bothersome.

Even though it was limited to \$50 million a year, the United States aid constituted equipment considered to be obsolete. According to the [International] Peace Research Institute, Brazil spent \$306 million on arms in 1979.

All that continuing accelerated development which would transform Brazil into a military power during the 1980's--an event which according to the plans of Brazilian geopoliticians would enable it to consolidate its hegemony over South America--comes up against one serious obstacle, namely, the delay in the realization of Brazil's nuclear plan.

Striving to overcome the United States vetoes of Brazilian wishes to become a nuclear power, the Geisel government signed the Brazilian-West German nuclear agreement that was to provide Brazil with the equipment and technology necessary for the complete cycle of the industrialization of the atom.

Despite the fact that the fundamental goal of the plan is economic (acquisition of eight nuclear plants of 670,000 kilowatts and construction of 20 other plants in Brazil by 1990), Brazil has a secret goal--the production of the atomic bomb, the golden dream of the Brazilian military.

However, because of a series of problems, Brazil's nuclear plan is very much behind schedule and, because of the economic recession which ended the "economic miracle," it will have to be drastically reduced. Even the cancellation or at least the drastic reduction of the scope of Brazil's treaty with the Federal Republic of Germany is not excluded.

That postpones its intention to produce the bomb. And what worries the Brazilian militarists in a special way is that Argentina has a technological advantage in this field.

The possibility that Argentina "on the basis of the plutonium generated by its Atucha nuclear plant" already has the possibility or will be able to produce a nuclear device shortly keeps the strategists of Brazil's Advanced War College awake nights.



PHOTO CAPTIONS

- p 20. Brazil's war industry produces naval craft.
- p 21. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt visited Brazil to discuss, among other matters, the details of the FRG-Brazilian nuclear agreement.
- p 21. Modern aircraft for Brazil's arsenal.

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## BRIEF

ANDEAN MILITARY TRIBUNAL SUGGESTED--The creation of a military penal tribunal was suggested at the First International Military Penal Law and Laws of War Conference, which is taking place in the Salon Venezuela of the Armed Forces Military Club. The formal request was made by Dr Rene Buroz Arismendi, based on the large number of activities which are now considered within the category of international terrorism. He stated that it would be appropriate for specialists to concentrate on the study of that criminal activity, and as long as no progress is made toward achieving the goal of establishing an Andean criminal code, the states must agree to multilateral and bilateral conventions for the purpose of repressing serious manifestations of international terrorism. He pointed out that in the beginning there could be a tribunal designed to determine in which cases the subjects under its jurisdiction have committed crimes of international terrorism, which must of course be defined. He indicated that we could thereby overcome old, traditional concessions concerning the broad sense of the term, as in the juridical order of a community of nations. In his wide-ranging speech before the plenary session today (which was chaired by Dr Pedro Mantellini, Attorney General of the Republic, and vice-chaired by Maj Gen Likulia Bolongo, representative of the Republic of Zaire), Dr Rene Buroz Arismendi recounted the terrorist events which have taken place just since 1972, when subversive groups diverted 32 airplanes from their normal routes. Dr Rene Buroz Arismendi's speech received warm applause from all those attending the plenary session. The Brazilian delegation moved that the suggestion be approved unanimously, and the motion was seconded by the Argentine and Colombian delegations. In order to set up the Andean military penal tribunal and the international penal tribunal through the channels of foreign ministries and defense ministries, the conference agreed to carefully study Dr Rene Buroz Arismendi's proposal to combat all forms of terrorism. [Excerpts] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 28 Mar 80 p 1-34] 8926

JAMAICA-VENEZUELA TALKS--The minister of foreign affairs, P. J. Patterson, today held talks with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins on the possibility of increasing oil supplies to Jamaica as well as other matters of mutual interest. Speaking to newsmen after

the talks, Mr Patterson (?said) that he and the president also discussed (?matters) relating to Venezuelan cooperation with Jamaica and efforts by developing countries to create a new international economic order. Mr Patterson was accompanied on his visit by the minister of mining and energy, Horace Clarke, as well as officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His visit to the oil-rich Latin American country is part of the government's move to mobilize international support for its new (?economic program). Mr Patterson returns home later this evening. [Text] [FL081845 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 8 Apr 80 FL]

CSO: 3020

## BRAZIL

### AGENDA OF SIXTH BRAZIL-POLAND JOINT COMMISSION MEETING DISCUSSED

#### More Trade With Poland

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Mar 80 p 20

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--The work of the sixth meeting of the Mixed Brazil-Poland Commission began yesterday at Itamaraty [Foreign Office] in the presence of Polish Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Antoni Karas, who headed his country's delegation. Since 1978, Poland has been Brazil's principal trade partner in Eastern Europe and one of the 15 most important ones worldwide.

The meeting was opened by Itamaraty Secretary-General Baena Soares who reviewed bilateral economic relations in recent years. He stressed Brazil's interest in expanding direct sales channels and developing the bilateral agreement on coal and iron mineral for the next several years. The balance of trade has been favorable for Brazil which in 1978, exported commodities to the Polish market worth approximately \$247.8 million, as against imports of about \$102.8 millions, mostly raw coal, steel rails, sheet metal, and combustion engines.

The meeting decided to conduct a study on measures to increase and intensify trade between the two countries. There is also an intention to identify the possibility of setting up new import and export operations, in long-range terms and for third markets.

Polish Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Antoni Karas will today be received in audience by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. The work of the Mixed Brazil-Poland Commission will be terminated on Thursday.

#### New Trade Agreement

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Mar 80 p 18

[Text] Brasilia--Through an agreement between their ministries of mining and their official banks, Brazil and Poland since yesterday have had the

facilities necessary for the coverage of business transactions to be conducted over the next 4 years, involving raw materials and equipment, particularly through barter involving coal and soybeans.

The adjustment between the ministries and between the Bank of Brazil and the Bank Handlowy [Polish Commercial Bank] were assigned late yesterday afternoon at Itamarati [as published], by Polish Deputy Minister Antoni Kara and Ambassador Baena Soares, secretary-general in the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Relations, in the course of a ceremony closing the sixth meeting of the Mixed Brazil-Poland Economic Commission, which began 2 days ago in Brasilia.

Maintaining that it is necessary to keep the details of the agreement worked out with the Poles secret, the Eastern European Division of Itamarati refused to disclose the documents signed by the two parties, especially the banking adjustment and the final act of the meeting; it only released very little in the way of general information on the topics taken up during the working session.

The representative of the Bank Handlowy, however, noted that the basic purpose of the financial agreement worked out with the Bank of Brazil is to adjust the simultaneous financing schemes for Polish importers and Brazilian exporters at the places of origin.

The secrecy surrounding the text of the final act on the other hand was explained by diplomatic sources as being designed "not to manifest any undesirable conflicts with other commercial partners of Eastern Europe, since the terms of the adjustment made with Poland faithfully followed the special character of trade relations with that country."

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## BRAZIL

### PRIORITY GIVEN TO GOLD MINING BY DNPM

#### Gold Gets Economic Priority

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Mar 80 p 23

[Text] A "gold project," with the basic objective of giving this metal a priority similar to petroleum, in Brazilian economic policy, is being developed by technicians at the DNPM (National Department of Mining Production) and is to be spelled out and revealed in detail by the end of the year. This disclosure was made yesterday in Belo Horizonte by DNPM technicians who attended the closing session of the "Meeting on Gold" promoted by the Brazilian Mining Institute.

Shortly thereafter, this information was confirmed by DNPM President Ivan Barreto. According to him, "the gold project is not aimed at the creation of an Ourobras [Brazilian Gold Corporation], since the government wants to control the output of this metal in order to benefit the country's economy." For this purpose, one must start with the admission of the existence of gold prospectors and the potential of the deactivated mines. "These are problems which we cannot ignore because gold has assumed such tremendous economic value that it forces us to decide to support a gold drive as the big hope for the Brazilian economy," he added.

#### Incentives

According to Ivan Barreto, the problems encountered today with respect to Brazil's low gold output "are a reflection of the lack of priority given by the government to this sector which needs tax incentives, a mechanism which must always be used in the country when a particular activity has to be developed." He stressed the fact that, in addition to recognizing the existence of gold prospectors, the "gold project" seeks to keep them active "but within cooperatives to be formed in regions where extraction is now carried on only through the prospecting system and where there are now concessions already authorized by the DNPM for the operation of mines."

A DNPM technician revealed that "it has already been decided and we are now starting to set up a cooperative of gold prospectors in the city of Sao

Tome, in Rio Grande do Norte, similar to the three in existence in Sao Paulo." He added that "to enable the mining sector to coexist with the cooperative, which is not contained in the National Mining Code, something that will be a topic for debate in connection with its redrafting, in the future, the DNPM worked out a legal arrangement where the prospectors registered with INCRA [National Land Reform and Settlement Institute] as cooperative members and obtained legal status in the board of trade and the DNPM as a mining enterprise."

#### Potential

According to Edison Suszynski, technical director of CPRM (Mineral Resources Prospecting Company), who addressed the meeting on Brazil's gold potential, "the nation's gold reserves come to 13,000-19,000 tons per year, of which 40 percent are in Amazonia and 25 percent in the Minas iron region, which should also be called the gold region, because the metal which is extracted in this region today accounts for only 20 percent of the real potential."

Suszynski also discussed the lack of confidence with relation to the methodology used in evaluating Brazil's gold potential, emphasizing that "the CPRM has a very efficient team" but its credibility is not recognized as such. DNPM Director Ivan Barret considered "reasonable the caution on the part of gold-producing business operators because they do not know the potential of the mines in the country." He added that "even we ourselves, in the DNPM, are very cautious in handling those figures because we have not completed our surveys." The CPRM director however asserted that "the administration will get an idea of the type and dimension of policy to be adopted only after we have really figured out what the gold reserves are."

#### Gold Strip Mining in South

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Mar 80 p 21

[Text] Porto Alegre--Mr Carlos Pelzer, director of research for Sao Sepe Mining Company, yesterday confirmed that the Marapendi Mining Group, of Rio, will strip-mine gold at Bocoroca, in the township of Sao Sepe, starting in June, since the surveys conducted there confirm the existence of a vein with an average reserve of 1.5 ton of gold.

The Marapendi group established the Minesul S/A enterprise to mine gold in that region through an investment of approximately 60 million cruzeiros, including the equipment, in the expectation of getting up to 30 kilograms of gold out per month.

#### Race for Gold

According to Carlos Pelzer, the economic viability of mining gold in the old Bocoroca Mine has been proven, primarily since the surveys pointed to an average reserve of 1.5 ton of gold. In his opinion, the rise in gold



prices to \$800 per ounce, with the price of 1 kilogram of gold today being 1 million cruzeiros, made it viable to operate the mine, at this time with the participation of business operators from Rio de Janeiro.

The Sao Sepe Mining Company mined gold for a period of 5 years but, due to equipment shortages and also due to economic inviability, resulting from low gold prices, the mine was closed down until the Marapendi group became interested and conducted an intensive survey there.

In the opinion of Mr Pedro Ramos Bocchi, the superintendent of the Mineral Survey and Resources Company, the Bocoroca Mine, in Sao Sepe, represented the "initial kickoff" in the race for gold in Rio Grande do Sul, after a study conducted in 1972 confirmed the occurrence in the region.

On the other hand, Mr Othon Castanho, director of CRM (Rio Grande Mining Company), said that gold prospecting will be stepped up this year by this state government enterprise in view of the rise in gold prices on the international market, starting with a search in the township of Lavras do Sul, where prospecting has already been started in an area of 2,000 hectares.

If the existence of the reserves measured is confirmed, then CRM will, during the second phase, start prospecting for gold in Lavras do Sul, which is considered one of the townships in the state that is richest in gold.

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## BRAZIL

### BERNARDINI S.A. TO MANUFACTURE 30-TON TANK

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Mar 80 p 7

[Article by Roberto Godoy: "Brazil to Manufacture 30-Ton Tank"]

[Text] Latin America's biggest battle tank is ready for the assembly line. It is the 30-ton X-30, developed in Sao Paulo by Bernardini S. A. [Inc.], an old manufacturing firm turning out steel furniture, currently involved in the production of the first Brazilian light tank, the 19-ton X1A2, the XLP-40 rocket launcher, and the XLP-10 steel bridge. In its final detail, the new model will include all of the top-level technology created in this sector in recent years. For example, the electrical-electronic systems will provide operational capabilities similar to those found in the Leopard-I, the German high-performance supertank, while the high-grade steel used in the suspension will meet the same requirements used for the construction of the XM1, the latest armored vehicle of the United States Army.

The main armament of the basic version will be an 105-millimeter, rapid-fire gun, using ammunition with velocities in excess of 1,500 meters per second, supported by a coaxial NATO 7.62-millimeter machine gun and a P.50-millimeter in the turret, for AA action. In addition to this, the X-30 will have the necessary flexibility permitting use of the chassis for troop carrier, missile-launcher, or advanced command version. The four-man crew will have a target-tracking radar and a laser telemetry sight.

Like all of the first-line products turned out by the nation's armament industry, the Bernardini medium tank meets the two requirements established by the Ministry of the Army at the start of the research phase 2 years ago: adaptation to the requirements of the Armed Forces and suitability for sale on foreign markets. In this respect, the company managed to achieve 90 percent parts production domestically and, regarding international purchases, it must compete with a final product offered at prices of no more than \$1 million. On the continent, only Argentina has similar equipment, the TAM which was on public display in 1977. It is produced by a government outfit, CITEFA [Armed Forces Scientific and Technical research center], according to specifications contained in a technological package ceded by Thyssen-Henschel of West Germany.

## 105-Millimeter Cannon in Turret

Engineer Flavio Bernardini, manager of the factory which will turn out the first Brazilian medium tank in 1981, believes that a new battle tank is the result of urgent need. This is precisely how Project X-30 began during the second half of 1978 but when the company delivered the first light units, the X1A2, to the Army. The decision on the 30-ton unit was determined by the intention of equipping it with a rapid-fire 105-millimeter cannon. "To carry a weapon of this size, the vehicle must have a hefty weight. Otherwise, two things might happen while firing. It would have to fire sideways, without accuracy or it would fall over due to the force of the recoil," the designer explained.

Some general factors were considered in the drafting of the initial report: fire power, mobility, and armor. In addition to the heavy artillery piece, the first group also includes two machine guns (basic configuration), a 7.62-millimeter coaxial NATO machine gun, and a P.50-millimeter machine gun mounted on the turret for AA action. Mobility will be provided by an advanced design for the power plant which will have to put out 700-800 horsepower; this engine is used only to move the tank; another, separate engine will power the weapons system, the hydraulic system, and the auxiliary mechanisms. The armor, consisting of special steel, can be made completely in Brazil. But there is one problem here: because of the small volume and the critical material requirements, the steel industry receives orders from the Armament Industry with reservations. Even so, the suspension will be made with "Isotenaz" steel supplied by Eletrometal, of Sumare.

To guarantee the superiority of the 105-millimeter gun, Flavio Bernardini wants to give the tank "practically inexhaustible resources." That would include a radar system that can track as many as four targets simultaneously and that can fire on them in the order programmed in the tank computer by the tank commander. With the help of a laser telemetry sight box, the maximum error will be 30 centimeters over a range of 5 kilometers, although the reliable operational range [effective range] will be less than 3,000 meters. Here are some other options: troop carrier version (ten fully-equipped soldiers), missile-launcher version, and bridge-laying version. The armored vehicle will have a road speed of close to 80 kilometers per hour; it will be able to climb slopes of up to 60 degrees and to clear obstacles 1 meter high. Equipped with special tanks, it will be able to cruise up to 900 kilometers without refueling or 600 kilometers with the standard capacity. The armor plating will be a minimum of 15 millimeters and a maximum of 50 millimeters, involving special solutions which are classified. High-performance radio communication systems were also considered in this connection. In medium-range terms, however, the big asset of the X-30 will be the utilization of a kind of very advanced ammunition which however is very simple to make; these are the kinetic energy flechettes, made from spent uranium bars, one of the hardest substances ever obtained by man. Fired with the help of a launcher that can be adapted to the gun barrel, the FEC [kinetic energy flechette] is a

high-velocity projectile (2,000 meters per second) and it literally can break any kind of known armor, by raising the inside temperature of other tanks. for example, to 3,000 degrees--three times the result obtained from the usual hollow charges.

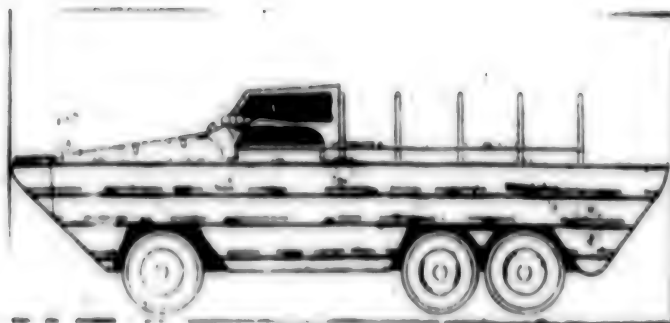
Brazil is already turning out armored vehicles such as the Cascavel, Urutu, Jararaca, and Sucuri, [as well as] amphibious vehicles .

#### Research Began in 1963

The X-30 is the last item in a long line of projects that began in 1963, when army specialists criticized the obsolescence of military equipment dating back basically to the time before World War II. At that time, a preliminary survey revealed that, in the light weapons sector, the mobilization of certain civilian segments, combined with an increase in the resources of the factory facilities available to the ministry itself, would make it possible to update the equipment. The study however showed even more than that; it pointed up the possibilities of a private organization, ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc.], which had just begun to sell a new type of suspension for trucks, the Boomerang, to permit normal traffic on any kind of terrain. At that time, the company's potential was considered "unlimited."

Just a year later, during the administration of Castello Branco, the general battle tank was outlined in its initial aspects with the construction of medium-sized vehicles, such as the Cascavel EE-9 and the Urutu-EE-11. Recent options include a more agile tank (the X1-A2), the small Jararaca EE-3 (produced by ENGESA), and the big X-30. According to analyses by the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, the South American theater of operations calls for tanks with a "tonnage compatible with the rather poor conditions of the existing road net."

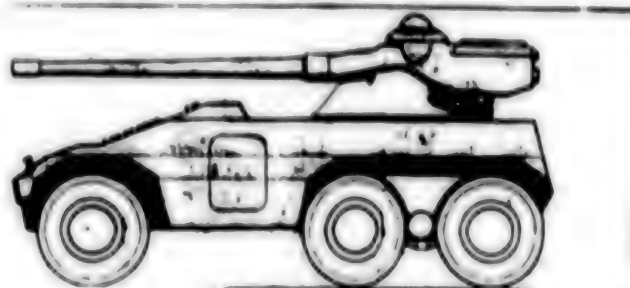
The Brazilian models are designed specifically to support a small ground-force policy with high mobility and they gave the country a position as the world's prime producer of wheeled armored vehicles, in addition to involving this industry in the balance of trade through exports going to Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, and Latin America. At this time, China might also become a potential customer because it would seem to be interested in 2,000 units of various types. The Sucuri EE-17 (an 105-millimeter tank-destroyer) and the Jararaca, both made by ENGESA, are being likewise considered by Iraq, Libya, and Qatar. According to Bernardini, the X-30 should become the most important product in this catalogue because the 30-ton category today is the most common in armored divisions all over the world.



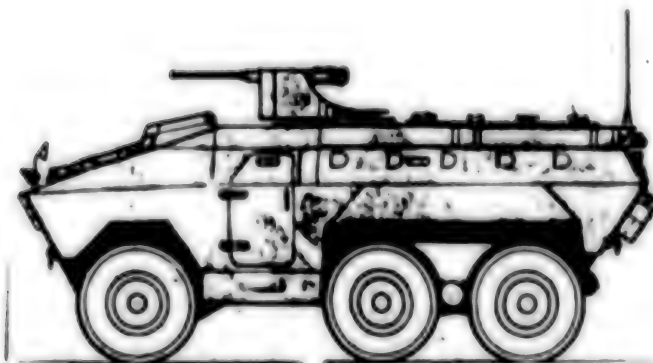
Amphibious truck. Made by Miselli and adopted as a standard for the Marines. It can travel at 14 kilometers per hour in water and 80 kilometers per hour on the road. Cargo capacity: 10 men or 5 tons plus a 3-ton winch. Spain is currently looking into the procurement of 12 units. Armament: one 20-millimeter cannon.



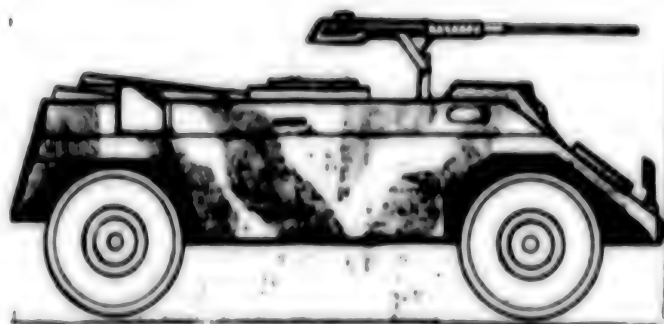
Cascavel, 37 millimeters. This was the first model series-produced in Brazil. It has a 37-millimeter gun which, after tests conducted by the army, was replaced with a more powerful 90-millimeter gun. It is now considered obsolete and is no longer being produced.



Sucuri. This is the world's biggest wheeled armored vehicle. It weighs 18 tons. Produced by ENGESA to challenge the market as a high-speed vehicle (100 kilometers per hour) and high fire power. It fires HEAT, hollow-charge ammunition to destroy any type of armor. Like all of the models of this line, it can be equipped with laser telemetry.



Urutu. Amphibious vehicle, produced by ENGESA, for many purposes: reconnaissance, minor combat actions, troop carrier (10 men), ambulance, command vehicle, communications and armored transport vehicle for cargo or ammunition. Its naval version is completely submersible. Missile launcher, 90-millimeter cannon, turret with 60-millimeter mortar or automatic 20-millimeter cannon are the weapons options here.

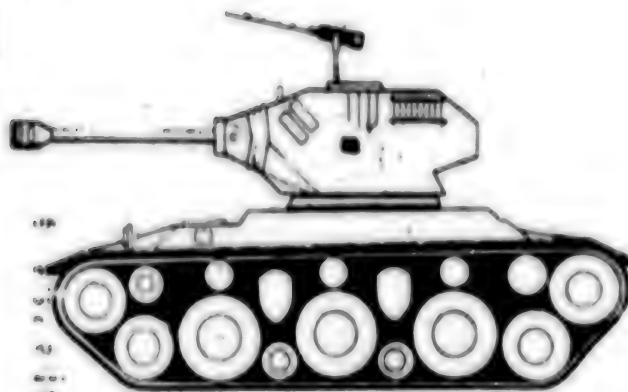


Jararaca. The latest member of the ENGESA family is a small command, reconnaissance, and special operations vehicle. It has a three-man crew. Combat weight: 5 tons. Mercedes, 102-horsepower engine, standard for series, using bullet-proof tires. Speed 110 kilometers per hour. A big, high-performance jeep. Armament: NATO 7.62-millimeter machine gun or 60-millimeter mortar.



Cascavel. This is the piece de resistance of Brazilian wheeled armored vehicles. Designed for attack and reconnaissance missions. Traction 6 x 6; 90-millimeter cannon, firing 8 rounds per minute; 7.62-millimeter coaxial machine gun, NATO. Smoke and gas grenade launcher. Optional accessories: laser telemeter, night vision. Weight: 11 tons; speed: 100 kilometers per hour.





X1A2. Light, 19-ton tank; weapons system based on 90-millimeter cannon, 360-degree traverse, plus two machine guns (one 30-millimeter coaxial; one 50-millimeter AA). Can launch smoke and gas shells. Can resist impacts of 50 millimeters. Engine Scania DS 11, 300 horsepower. In standard production at Bernardini S.A.

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COLOMBIA

FIRED FOR TELLING TRUTH: EX-AMBASSADOR TO CUBA

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 19 Feb 80 pp 1-A, 21-A

[Report on interview with Clara Nieto de Ponce, outgoing ambassador to Cuba, by telephone from Cuba, by Edgard Caldas Vera; date not given]

[Text] The outgoing ambassador to Cuba, Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon, said from Havana that "they fired me for telling the truth."

She added that the island's government and mass media have maintained strict impartiality in regard to the Colombian-Nicaraguan dispute over sovereignty of San Andres and Providencia islands and the Roncador, Serrana, Serranilla and Quitasueno keys.

Speaking with EL ESPECTADOR by telephone, Mrs de Ponce de Leon said that she was unaware of any movement of Cuban troops destined for Nicaragua.

She stated that Cuban mass media have been reporting on Colombia's position and that of Nicaragua, but in an objective manner, "without commentaries."

The diplomat otherwise affirmed that "I do not regret having spoken with correspondents of various international agencies to express my opinion on the handling of Colombian foreign policy with respect to Cuba."

New Post Not Accepted

As will be recalled, Mrs de Ponce de Leon has been transferred--by official order--to Bogota to act as adviser to the Cultural Affairs Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Asked about this situation, she said: "They fired me for telling the truth and naturally I am not going to accept the new post offered to me. I consider my statements to accredited journalists here in Cuba to be honest and objective. The opinion which I expressed concerning the freeze of Colombia's relations with Cuba is in keeping with procedure and was not unwarranted at any time. To censure the Cuban Government is to stimulate the extreme left in Latin America, to give it a pretext for stepping up

its antisocial activities. It must be understood in our country that unwarranted hostility toward Cuba may affect the general situation of every Latin American country and may often harm a precarious peace."

[Question] You have said that there are political circles in Colombia which want to damage relations with Cuba at all costs. Could you give us specific names?

[Answer] "When I return home, I will have an opportunity to explain this viewpoint more fully."

In Bogota by 10 March

[Question] when will you return?

[Answer] "I am putting all embassy matters in order and will definitely be back in Bogota by 10 or 11 March."

[Question] Is it true that you have already received tickets from the Colombian Government?

[Answer] "I have not received anything to date. I can even tell you that I have also not received the letter of transfer, but some people have confirmed the news to me over the telephone."

[Question] Have you spoken with Foreign Affairs Minister Diego Uribe Vargas by telephone?

[Answer] "I have not done so, nor do I intend to do so. He has behaved very rudely toward me."

Refutes Senator Garcia

[Question] EL ESPECTADOR interviewed Senator Alvaro Garcia Herrera yesterday regarding the statements which you made about the handling of Colombian foreign policy toward Cuba and he criticized them and said that "A diplomatic agent cannot become politically involved with the government to which her duties are directed, as this causes her to lose the status of an objective and impartial observer..." What do you think of this?

[Answer] "He is wrong in making such a statement, since I spoke with journalists in a nonambassadorial capacity. I also want to point out that the statements which I made are very objective and honest. I have received support from various parts of Colombia for what I said to distinguished foreign correspondents in Cuba."

Mrs de Ponce de Leon commented that the judgements which have been made in Colombia against her are unfair and "everyone knows that I have always had a clean record during my long political and diplomatic career."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through one of its press agents, confirmed that Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has not yet made public the document officializing the transfer of the Colombian ambassador to Cuba.

The division of opinion at the parliamentary and political level was "growing" yesterday over diplomat Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon's statements concerning the handling of Colombian-Cuban foreign relations.



*Clarita Nieto de Ponce*

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SUBVERSIVE SEIZED WITH ARMS CACHE

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 5 Mar 80 p 17-A

[Text] An individual said to be closely connected with subversive organizations was apprehended by F-2 agents of the General Staff, who also seized an arsenal of firearms and ammunition at the same time.

Through a press release made public yesterday, the secret organization reported that the following arms were confiscated from the subject identified as Pedro Enrique Cardenas Sastoque: 2 .45-caliber Ingram submachine guns s/n [un-numbered] with their respective silencers; 1 9-mm caliber Smith and Wesson pistol with wood-pulp handle, 1959 model; 1 .44-caliber magnum revolver with wooden handle; 1 long .38-caliber Smith and Wesson revolver with pearl handle; 16 .44-caliber revolver cartridges; 1 pistol magazine; 5 long .38-caliber cartridges; 2 magazines for Ingram submachine gun; 18 9-mm caliber pistol cartridges; 40 .45-caliber cartridges for Ingram submachine gun; and 5 Motorola radio sets, each with its respective radiotelephone, model 443 CMT 1.100A.

The subject was apprehended following an operation mounted by the General Staff's F-2 within the Bogota city limits.

The authorities initially reported nothing concerning the subject's background; however, it is expected that some information will be obtained by today, which may help the investigators to determine the prisoner's activity and the origin of the confiscated material.

According to an official source, Cardenas Sastoque will be turned over to the Brigade of Military Institutes.



Pedro Enrique Cardenas Sastoque, apprehended with a large quantity of fire-arms and ammunition.



This is the arsenal confiscated by General Staff F-2 agents following an operation at 38-04 60th Street, Bogota, in which the subject Pedro Enrique Cardenas Sastoque was apprehended, apparently connected to guerrilla groups.

MINISTER DISCUSSES SOLAR, OTHER ENERGY SOURCES

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 19 Feb 80 p 13-A

[Article by Esperanza Talero]

[Text] The golden dream of removing our country from the specter of foreign oil dependence was raised again yesterday by the minister of mines and energy, Alberto Vasquez Restrepo, during a speech delivered at the opening of the seminar on Solar Energy in Heating Water for Industrial and Household Use.

The purpose of this seminar, which began yesterday in room XX of the Banco de Colombia in "Unicenter," is to determine the implementation costs of using solar energy to heat water for industrial and household use, based on current experiments by companies researching and marketing such applications.

The minister announced a solar energy drive in Colombia and stressed the future importance of coal as two other possibilities of obtaining energy resources for the country.

Vasquez Restrepo gave a detailed account of the world energy crisis and said that no one expected that the time would come when oil could run out or could become "an instrument of political and economic pressure," which is what has happened.

He also said that Colombia will have to pay a very high price due to this situation until "within its capabilities for energy self-sufficiency, which it undeniably has, it can satisfy its domestic needs with its own resources."

Solar Energy

After mentioning the future of coal, the minister referred to the possibilities of solar energy and said: "But all of this (coal resources) is not enough for the country to be able to feel at ease and for us not to begin using other unconventional energy sources showing very promising prospects for the future in all parts of the world. Solar energy, which is perhaps the first energy which man consciously received, has demonstrated over



the years that it has great possibilities of becoming an important substitute or supplier of increasing percentages of energy consumption for human needs.

"There are already many countries," he continued, "which have been moving forward from this acknowledgment of fact and which have been using and applying techniques which, to a greater or lesser extent, are providing them with energy. Colombia cannot ignore this fact and has therefore started to make significant efforts to use an energy that is cheap in terms of its basic origin and for which significant achievements have definitely been made in terms of its application and process of utilization."

Vasquez Restrepo appeared optimistic about the outcome of the large solar drive to be launched in the country, saying that "this is why the national government has included as part of its energy plans the development of solar energy in the most appropriate manner for being developed in our country, taking into account that this is a tropical country with a very high level of solar radiation, under the same circumstances and through another series of very favorable conditions for using this type of energy. The government has also considered it expedient to establish a solar studies unit assigned to the Nuclear Affairs Institute."

#### Incentives

So that the plans will meet with a favorable response in the sectors for which they are intended, the minister said that "at the same time, we are also studying a series of incentives for industries engaged in manufacturing solar energy equipment and for the country's electrical energy users wanting to install solar equipment to save electrical energy."

He also announced that "the Colombian Electrical Energy Institute is conducting another research series with the goal of providing energy by using direct solar heating to supply each region's needs in these areas. The prospects of this new field of research depend on the country's effort."

#### Energy Dependence

"From the beginning of this energy crisis, as it has come to be called," the minister said, "the national government has launched a whole series of efforts and studies so that Colombia, as soon as possible, can end its foreign energy dependence and satisfy all types of consumption with its own production. Unfortunately, Colombia is a country without large oil reserves like its neighbors, Ecuador and Venezuela, and it is apparently possible that we may not find within the country the reserves to solve our problem over the long term."

In view of this prospect, Vasquez Restrepo said that "all possible talent, all of the country's operating and management capacity must be used to create other energy supply systems which can compensate for those lacking."

However, I can say that even within the conventional energy system, as in the case of oil, gas and coal, Colombia will again be self-sufficient by the middle of the present decade. For how much longer? We don't know. But we hope that it can be for the rest of the century, more or less. This means that we have very well-founded expectations that we will find new oil fields that will enable us to meet those needs, perhaps not in exceptional quantities but adequate to satisfy current growth and shortages."

## Coal

Referring to the country's coal reserves, the minister said: "In addition, Colombia has very large amounts of coal. It is the first Latin American country in terms of reserves. At the present time, we have an acknowledged volume of nearly 10 billion tons and reserves of approximately 40 to 50 billion tons. There is no doubt that given the technological development and efforts of developed countries in this area, and with advanced development and technical know-how, they will make it possible for coal to unquestionably become the primary energy supply factor in the world by the end of the century. We already have proven techniques with which it is possible to extract liquid and gaseous fuels from coal. Plants are rapidly being built throughout the world and improvement of the respective technology is progressing. Colombia has been mindful of all these developments. We are studying and conducting research very carefully and we have also been going ahead with some project-type exploration in regard to the possibilities of using this system as soon as possible to replace our fuel to a considerable extent. And we believe that within the country's already real plans to become a major coal producer in the present decade, reaching a volume of approximately 30 million tons by its end, we can use a considerable amount of coal for extracting gasoline and other necessary fuels for the country's domestic needs."

## Today's Schedule

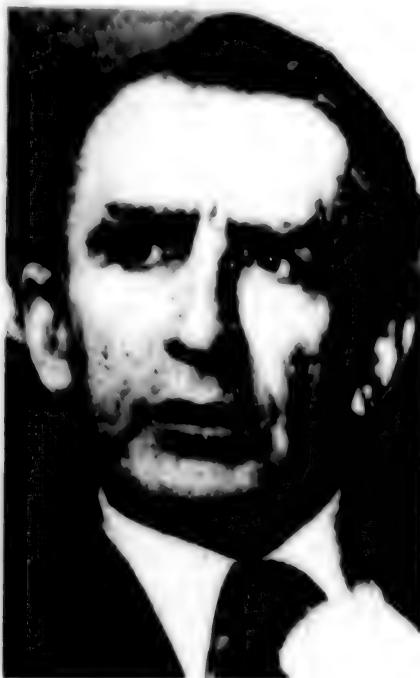
The schedule for today, the second and final day of the seminar, includes the following topics:

"Heating Water for Industrial Use and Swimming Pools," whose reporters will be foreign technical experts. The solar energy system based on Bavaria's experiments in the city of Honda will be discussed from 0800 to 1000 hours.

At 1130, Dr Joaquin Correa Bula, chairman of the Colombian Ecology Society, will speak on "Heating Swimming Pools with Solar Energy."

A visit has been scheduled for 1400 hours to the installations of buildings, houses and swimming pools currently using solar water heating.

The seminar will be adjourned at 1900 hours.



Alberto Vasquez Restrepo, minister of mines and energy.

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CSO: 3010

TEN INSTITUTIONS SIGN FARMING INFORMATION NETWORK AGREEMENT

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 19 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Julian Cabrera]

[Excerpts] Public organizations from the farming sector and the major centers of higher education in this country yesterday signed an agreement by which a National Farming Information Network would be created to coordinate and revitalize agricultural information.

In addition, the agreement establishes a complementary regulation, which will be under the control of a governing board which will meet periodically to analyze the performance of the national network.

The following will participate in the National Farming Information Network on behalf of the public sector: the Secretariat of Agriculture, through the National Farming Documentation Center; the Agricultural Bank, the Dominican Agrarian Institute [IAD] and the Center for Farming Development.

Also, from the centers of higher education, the following signed the agreement: the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo [NASD] and the National Pedro Henriquez Urena University [UNPHU]; the Graduate Institute of Agriculture [IISA]; the Salesiana Agricultural School, the Dominican Institute of Industrial Technology [INDOTEC] and the Loyola Polytechnical Institute.

One of the clauses of the agreement establishes that "the Dominican Republic is an eminently agricultural country and that its socioeconomic development depends in large part on the development of reliable and current information."

The main objective of the network is to give the nation's farming sector rapid and timely access to all official farming information, conventional or not, accumulated at the various institutions which organize and provide this type of information to those who are interested.

ANEP PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON NATIONAL SITUATION

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Mar 80 pp 32-33

[Television address by Jose Eduardo Palomo Castillo, president of the National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP), broadcast on 29 February 1980]

[Text] My fellow Salvadorans:

Before the very eyes of 5 million Salvadorans, our country is collapsing. Thousands of businessmen are facing economic ruin and hundreds of thousands of workers are beginning to suffer the disastrous effects of unemployment and hunger. We are living through the most dramatic and difficult times in our history.

That is why I am here, my friends, to ask you to take time for a few moments of reflection and to appeal to you to save our country from chaos. This picture reflects, with complete realism and veracity, the dramatic situation that now exists in our country. The public servant before you is the father of seven children, born in Izalco. I am a professional person, a business executive, one more citizen profoundly concerned over what is happening in our nation and fearful that one day my conscience may say to me or ask me or demand of me what I did in the year 1980, when outside forces were trying to destroy our country. I am not one of the so-called "oligarchs" they once called slave traders, and God only knows what labels they will one day reserve for those whose specialty it is to divide and deceive the people in order to achieve their Machiavellian aims of enslavement.

I represent the National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP). Briefly, we are a large part of the national productive sector. Like you, we make up that great sector called "free enterprise," which includes the farmer who owns a pair of oxen and who gets up at the break of day to put on their yoke and till the soil, as well as the small, medium-size and large businessman. That is the true picture in a system of free enterprise, in which the individual has the responsibility for deciding what to produce, how to produce it and for whom he will produce to benefit the country.

ANEP also represents the man who one day, acting on his own initiative and running the necessary risks, decides to set up a business that may be a

factory, a store or a warehouse. The National Association of Private Enterprise represents commerce, industry, finance, services, agriculture and livestock raising. We group together 37 associations made up of some 15,000 enterprises (a figure I present to you for the sole purpose of demonstrating the responsibility we have to the people, of which we are a part and to whom we owe our existence).

We were elected 4 months ago and since the time we accepted that responsibility, the principal thing we have done has been to make a self-criticism, finding that we have made mistakes, being only human. We also know that there have been abuses of economic power and along with corruption, wherever it exists, we condemn it and fight it.

The productive sector has been harshly criticized for being indifferent to the various problems that have arisen in our midst. The truth is that the Salvadoran productive sector, given our many limitations, has waged a tenacious struggle to meet its prime purpose: to produce goods and services to satisfy the needs of the people and whose export will facilitate our development. It has created new jobs for our ever-growing population, leaving the solution of political and social problems to other sectors. The productive sector must play another role. Today, with this initial televised presentation, we are breaking our silence and with our subsequent programs, you will see that there truly are changes in ANEP, not only changes in personnel, but changes in ways of thinking as well.

Our guilt for having remained outside of politics now binds us and forces us to take specific positions. Correcting past mistakes, we are calling on all those involved in free enterprise to observe and take daily action based on political options. First of all, we must humanize business, placing greater value on those in it than on owning things.

Subsequently, because of a logical reaction, we shall without realizing it have gained broad backing from the persons who along with us make up the enterprises.

I know perfectly well that what I have said and what remains to be said may well be subject to criticism from the pulpit, the poorly constructed platform of a political party or a classroom.

But what I am after, and I am telling you quite frankly, is to make at least some of you react positively and agree to fight with us to see that our country does not go down in this whirlwind of violence.

We must also all fight together to prevent our losing the economic war, which is what the enemy is waging with the destruction of jobs. That is what we have when terror is used to prevent the completion of work in the fields and when the lack of security destroys the spirit of initiative we have had and because of which we have even been called the Japan or Israel of Central America. We cannot, because of the incompetency of a few, who have sown uncertainty, enmity and hatred, allow ourselves to reach such a



point that when there no longer exists work to be done, we shall, in order to have something to eat, finally come to what I do not believe will be a civil war, but a war of hunger.

#### What Do We Propose?

First of all, with my appearance on your television screens, we have already achieved part of our objective. Second, I would ask all the men, women and young people watching to remember the saying that "when there is no longer any pain on earth, then there will be a cloud and that cloud will be the love with which we shall begin." In this way, we hope gradually to erase that hatred they have taught us, that profound hatred that can only be destroyed with love, love of our homeland, love of our fellow man, love of our families, love of our anthem, love of our work, love of our flag, love of God, love of this generous, blessed land still opening its arms to welcome its wicked children and forgive them.

We ask those listening not to join with those who have accepted voluntary exile in Miami, Guatemala, Mexico, and other places (whether or not for reason). Moreover, those who are here, conveniently isolated, passively waiting to see what may happen, are just as much to blame as those who are abroad, since they are taking from the little we have left without contributing to the efforts being made. Therefore, we ask both groups to participate actively in the search for intelligent and peaceful solutions aimed at achieving a more just and worthy society.

To anyone who would like to continue with the idea that there is no reason for change here, I would say that such a position is harmful. We must understand once and for all that we cannot live in a system that does not provide improvements for the great majorities.

We extend this invitation to professional people, to manufacturers, office workers and clerks, bankers, farmers, merchants, taxi drivers, teachers, waiters, students, secretaries, nurses, accountants and mechanics: in short, to all those who are part of the productive sector, to join with us in a great social alliance, a great center that will make it possible to moderate both the right and the left, realizing that the problem here "is not that very few have a great deal, but rather, that many have very little."

What is ANEP doing? We have set up a series of committees to study the country's social and economic problems in order to be able to offer alternative solutions once priorities have been established. We have also set up an independent work team whose single objective will be to study and work out a "plan of national economic recovery" that will revitalize the economy and produce greater investments, more jobs and a better standard of living, all this while taking into account education, housing, health and a social security plan that will guarantee overall human advancement.



These and other projects are what we are planning for the purpose of strengthening, developing and improving the living and working conditions of all Salvadoran people.

In addition, ANEP wishes to define its position publicly. We cannot accept the communist ideology being advanced by leftist groups in order to put a Marxist-Leninist regime in power. Ladies and gentlemen, ANEP will fight with all its strength to prevent our country from falling into the hands of international communism.

In the fight we are waging, we openly criticize those who are indifferent and the "absentees" in our sector who have not yet accepted the need for social change in order to improve the national welfare. Likewise, we criticize the extreme left for its violence, subversion and destruction. We repudiate the extreme right because it is reactionary and obstinate in maintaining a status quo that cannot and must not remain.

We should also like to take advantage of this opportunity to ask for a definition, a definition from the politicians, who must establish and enunciate their ideological position: whether they are pro-communists, whether they want to govern with the leftist minorities or with the great national center that brings all of us together. These politicians have forgotten that the people will be called upon to speak through free elections, choosing the political direction they want to follow. This decision cannot be the responsibility of a minority group of politicians making up an oligarchy. This decision belongs to the people completely.

Although ANEP is not a political institution, it could support a government platform that would contain the following objectives:

- 1) achieving political, economic and social stabilization within a process of democratization;
- 2) complying with the proposals of the proclamation of the Armed Forces of 15 October 1979, within the confines of the 1962 Political Constitution;
- 3) calling for general elections within a prudent period of time;
- 4) developing profound structural changes within a climate of peace and tranquillity, changes causing the least possible damage to production and the social welfare of the great majorities. Profound structural changes would mean the decentralization of the economic power of monopolistic groups within a framework of social justice and a better distribution of wealth. For such a purpose, it is not necessary to go beyond the constitution or the law and violate the right to property. In other words, this process of change must be ordered and enlightened, not confusing and motivated by feelings of revenge, vengeance and resentment. In addition, these changes must be duly thought out and technically justified, fitting into the general concept that our country lives under a democratic regime, not a communist or socialist regime.

5) Developing far-reaching structural changes in the national system of education for the purpose of totally eradicating illiteracy and guiding our system toward a productive, democratic education that will permit maximum utilization of our greatest and most valuable resource: our people. El Salvador must convert its population explosion into its greatest ally for development. In order to do so, it is necessary to bring about profound changes in our educational system, orienting it toward training for short careers in order to better prepare technicians -- so greatly needed -- within a broad program of development in construction, industry and agriculture. An extremely important function will also be played by apprenticeships, greatly neglected and misused under previous regimes.

Activities which Salvadorans have traditionally engaged in with pride are disappearing, precisely because of the blindness of our leaders. Apprenticeship training among workers should be regulated and encouraged, never halted or done away with.

In the field of health, we must immediately bring about changes permitting a better, more rapid, more modern and efficient medical care for everyone. There already exists a series of studies and proposals aimed at achieving these objectives. Unfortunately, bureaucracy, corruption and inefficiency have prevented their achievement.

7) In the field of housing, serious and far-reaching decisions must be made in order to eliminate the housing shortage. ANEP would support a government plan aimed at assuring every Salvadoran that he would have his own home. We know that this is one of the country's most serious problems and that countries richer than our own share the problem.

Nevertheless, we would support every effort made to offer more housing and more cheaper housing, easing the process of delivery and eliminating speculation, with land assigned for the construction of housing by the state.

8) The politicians and the demagogues have pointed to what they call the great need to reform the national financial system. Unfortunately for everyone, this is a real irony because our national private financial system is one of the most modern and most efficient in the area. Despite that fact and in a spirit of cooperation, the financial associations belonging to ANEO have offered to the first and second government juntas their recommendations for substantially improving the system. Agreeing that nothing is perfect and that everything can be improved, ANEP would support a government plan implementing such measures.

As all the foregoing demonstrates, the National Association of Private Enterprise, ANEP, is not opposed to change. On the contrary, we propose and support changes whenever they are for the good and for the purpose of building a better nation, not if they are detrimental and would destroy. We do not want to pay the price that international communism is exacting

of other countries. We do not want to be forced into going to the capitals of the developed nations in order to beg for gifts and loans to rebuild our economy, for I want to make one thing very clear: It is one thing to obtain credits to back new agricultural, industrial and other investments within an active, growing economy, such as ours was, and quite another thing to obtain credits to replace funds that were lost because we did not sell our coffee, we did not produce cotton, we were not able to cut our sugar cane, or lost because of takeovers, arson, destruction, looting and death which the enemies of our nation have taken it upon themselves to sow throughout our grieving land. Our pride as Salvadorans has been trampled because our government has to ask for foreign funds to cover the deficit produced by violence, terror and subversion.

Salvadorans, because of all the reasons expressed throughout this program, it has been clearly established that ANEP is not subversive, reactionary or opportunistic, as you kind viewers can see in the different pronouncements that have been made by ANEP following the uprising of 15 October of last year. None of them contains statements contrary to a serious and legal process of structural transformations. On the contrary, in its public pronouncements, ANEP has said and maintains that it is indispensable to improve the living conditions of all Salvadorans, especially of the broad masses. That is why it is absurd and a demonstration of bad faith on the part of certain organizations or persons to try to distort the position of ANEP, trying to link it with the existence of a national oligarchical mythology, an image created by the authors of the propaganda of international communism.

ANEP has no political affiliation of any kind. ANEP, my friends, is quite simply the institution that brings together the entire productive sector represented in 37 associations, which include over 15,000 persons. We can say that we are the driving force of national development because enterprise, together with the working sector, constitutes the backbone of the Salvadoran economy. This fact is perfectly well-known to those heading communist subversion in the country. With their action aimed at destroying free enterprise, they are trying to create economic chaos in order to criminally push us into a bloody, devastating civil war.

My fellow countrymen, the time has come for all authentic Salvadorans to unite and act with the firmness and determination needed to save our country from anarchy and a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship.

Salvadoran people, let us fight united for the restoration of legality, peace and national progress, so that the Salvadorans of today do not have to be ashamed tomorrow of having been cowards and unpatriotic. Above all, let us fight so that the generations of the future are not enslaved.

Thank you, Salvadoran people, and good night.

February 1980

SECURITY FORCES INCREASE PATROLS

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Mar 80 p 11

[Text] San Salvador, March (ACAN-EFE)--Within the last 15 hours, joint patrols of the Salvadoran Army and Security Forces have confiscated large amounts of arms, ammunition and subversive propaganda in various locations of this capital and in other towns.

The National Institute, where explosives, propaganda and arms were found, and a residence, where several suspects were arrested and war material was confiscated, were searched in San Salvador.

Arms of various kinds and caliber, Honduran army uniforms and Marxist-Leninist literature were discovered on two farms in the western region of Sonsonate.

Authorities told ACAN-EFE on Saturday that operations of this type would continue in coming days, based on the suspension of constitutional guarantees decreed on 6 March together with agrarian reform.

On that date, the Salvadoran Army took possession of numerous large estates and turned them over to farming cooperatives.

It is estimated that about 100,000 farm workers will benefit from the first stage of agrarian reform decided by the governing Revolutionary Junta, which yesterday nationalized the banking system under the same reform plan.

To prevent social unrest and far-right and -left activities, the government has invoked martial law for a 30-day period. This suspends freedom of expression of thought, free mobility, free meetings, inviolability of correspondence and other guarantees.

A national radio broadcasting network started at noon on 6 March was still in effect today, but stations are not broadcasting news of any kind. It is unknown whether this is on their own initiative or due to arrangements of another nature.

A spokesman for the Armed Forces Press Committee reminded journalists of the restrictions on information, stipulated in the decree of martial law.

San Salvador's streets, which in recent weeks have been the scene of acts of violence instigated by leftist groups protesting arrests of their comrades and which were therefore deserted by the public shortly before dark, are now alive with bustling activity. All businesses have opened their doors and activity has totally returned to normal.

11915

CSO: 3010

## NATIONALIZATION PROCESS DISCUSSED

### Nationalization Changes Nation

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Feb 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Controversial Nationalization Process"]

[Text] The nationalization process can be examined from various angles.

In the first place, nationalizing could mean acquisition by the state, by the government, of the property of foreign companies. In this way the foreign companies become national companies. These cases are quite common. At certain times they have caused an international disturbance, as in the case of oil nationalization in Mexico. In other cases nationalization was accomplished without problems, as that of the English company that owned the Railroad of El Salvador. That railroad became national property, that is, it was nationalized.

We all know that nationalization is one of the usual procedures in socialist countries. In those countries there is no place for private enterprise, there is no place for capitalism. For this reason a large number of businesses that are private property in other countries are state or government property under socialist governments.

Nationalization can include various aspects of economic activity, whether it be in the area of manufacturing, agriculture, trade, banking, communications, etc. Generally, nationalization is preceded by expropriation, which involves payment to the former owner for compensation. This compensation, when it is made, can be prior to or following nationalization; it can be full or partial; it can be in money or in bonds. In a socialist government confiscation is customary. The causes, reasons or aims are many, changeable and different.

In the introductory portion of government Revolutionary Juntas Decree No 114, dated 8 February, one could find the reason for the planned bank nationalization where it states that through this measure "one is trying to change the structure of economic power." This is the only mention of the reason for the hasty nationalization.



It is possible that in a public debate in which the president of the BCR [Central Reserve Bank] participated, other reasons would appear.

#### Bank Deposits Not Affected

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Feb 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Bank Deposits Are Untouchable"]

[Text] In the above editorial we have seen something of what the nationalization program in general includes.

We have already seen that nationalization basically consists of purchasing business private property, which includes extensive operations.

Thus it has to be understood that when one speaks of bank nationalization one means that the state, the government is going to buy their rights from the present owners of the country's banks. From another standpoint, what is being attempted is to purchase from the present owners the bank stocks they possess. Explained in this way, what one would be doing is buy the banks' property, the banks' stocks. This and nothing else.

The state, the government, will not be purchasing deposits. It will not be "touching" deposits, whether they be savings, sight, or any other type of deposit. And the government junta would do well to make a broad public statement, through appropriate channels, telling the depositors that deposits are untouchable. Remember that this passive element--the deposit--is the force that moves all the economic activity in El Salvador.

9545

CSO: 3010



D'AUBISSON SAYS U.S. SUPPORTS COMMUNISM

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Mar 80 p 8

[Text] The United States is well-matched to the communists in El Salvador, because it wants to create a chaotic situation to give it an excuse for military intervention, according to Maj Roberto D'Aubisson, member of the Broad National Front [FAN] of that country, who made the remark yesterday in this capital.

The Broad National Front is a group that includes representatives of the producer sectors in El Salvador. Members of the group came to Guatemala to report on the political situation in that country, especially after the nationalization process the government is pressing.

Also present at a press conference held in a house in Zone 15 of this city were Carlos Raubush, from the national Private Enterprise Association; Alfredo Mena, from the FAN; Elena de Avila, from the Salvadoran Women's Front; Hector Matasol, from the Agricultural Pilots of El Salvador; Dr Alfonso Salaverria Lagos, and Juan Wright, representing the productive agriculture sector.

A Vietnam in Central America

Major D'Aubisson said that he and an FAN committee had met with Christopher Cheek [James Cheek], Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and acting ambassador to El Salvador, who told them he had strict orders to support the present Salvadoran Government, since the United States wanted to protect its interests in the Caribbean.

"Those interests," he said, "are Mexican petroleum, which has already been discovered, and the oil soon to be exploited in northern Guatemala and Honduras, as well as the Panama Canal and Venezuelan petroleum.

"Mr Cheek," he stated, "said that the Carter government supports the junta in El Salvador because it is very similar to the U.S. Government and it does so in spite of the government's lack of popularity; when a demonstration of support was called a few weeks ago, barely 700 people came.

"Despite the obvious failure of Nicaragua," he continued, "the United States is pressuring Central America to push it to the left, and for this reason the FAN has met several times with U.S. representatives to make them see the illegality and unpopularity of the present Salvadoran regime.

"We are not opposed to changes, but to the way they are being made," he remarked. "The government did not respect the constitutional provision preventing nationalization of producing farms, and it is doing it without any sort of plan, which will bring about economic chaos in the country.

"I am sure," he continued, "that the Christian Democrats will soon find some excuse to leave power and leave the army with the problem of making the changes which have been failures everywhere they have been tried.

"At the same time, in addition to the possibility of turning El Salvador into a Latin American Vietnam, the whole problem is the result of Carter wanting to take advantage of the situation and even provoke it, to get votes in the upcoming election.

"The interests of the U.S. and the communists converge in the person of Colonel Majano, a member of the Communist Party, but the comrades finally understood that the United States needs civil war in El Salvador to have an excuse to intervene, so they have suspended their strategy.

"We have evidence of this," he said, "in the government's decision to intervene in the National University. The communists found out about it and removed the weapons and propaganda they had, making the intervention pointless, and it was finally called off.

"In justifying the coup last 15 October," he added, "the army said that there was corruption, economic chaos, violation of human rights, and violence, all of which are still raging, and have grown even worse, which is proof of what I said."

#### The Problem Is Political

"In El Salvador the problem is not economic," he continued. "There is a strong middle class; it is a hard-driving and industrious country, in spite of a rapid population growth which requires 60,000 jobs a year.

"The problem is really political. Free elections were eliminated because of pressure from the officialist parties, which did not respect the will of the people as shown in the vote. Eliminating those elections is what brought about Martinez' downfall in 1944, after 13 years in power.

"The Salvadoran citizen wants to express his political right to decide who will govern him, but that has not been possible because of the suspension of elections by the officialist parties, which generated all sorts of political corruption in doing so.

General Romero was a little king," he said. "He meddled in everything, he and his allies. We denounced it at the time, but no one listened to us. This combined with the fact that the leftists and communists had been working together for many years to undermine the social democratic institutions in El Salvador, and they took advantage of the people's discontent.

"Of course the communists capitalized on these cases of corruption and so forth, and the result is the serious situation our country is going through."

#### Recommendations

"We want to make some recommendations to our brothers in Guatemala, to prevent your lovely country from suffering what is unfortunately happening in ours," he said briefly: "Release pressure on the parties and respect the will of the people in elections; do not allow a split between the armed forces and the producer sectors," he said.

"In addition, do not allow the church to interfere in matters of government; let lawyers not keep silent about violations of the constitution through unjust laws, and finally, the army should not meddle in party matters."

8587

CSO: 3010

EL SALVADOR

BRIEFS

HONDURAN UNIFORMS, ARMS CACHE--San Salvador, 7 March (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Army units found arms and uniforms of the Honduran Army on two farms in the western department of Sonsonate, without any arrests being made. An armed forces communique issued today, Friday evening, states that soldiers from the recruit training center today confiscated various caliber arms and a large amount of subversive propaganda in addition to numerous uniforms of Honduran military units. Investigations as to who is responsible for this war material have been started by security forces and specialists of the Guatemalan army. [Text] [San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Mar 80 p 1] 11915

CSO: 3010

## GUATEMALA

### FUN LEADER CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Mar 80 pp 30, 31

[Report on speech by Gabriel Giron Ortiz, newly elected director general of FUN, at his inauguration ceremony at party headquarters in Guatemala City on 5 March]

[Text] "We must proclaim national unity the most valuable and sound aspiration for Guatemala's recovery and reject foreign doctrines," said Gabriel Giron Ortiz in taking over the general directorship of FUN [Nationalist United Front] Wednesday Evening, 5 March, during a ceremony at party headquarters.

Many of those in attendance applauded the party base's decision to choose this professional as the party's top leader to replace Federico Salazar Valdez, who resigned a few days ago.

In his speech, Giron Ortiz emphasized that the time has come to make FUN's ideology and program extremely clear so that, by accepting these guidelines, the Guatemalan people might become firmly convinced of the postulates in question.

"There is no doubt," he stressed, "that, for many generations, political ambitions have divided the Guatemalan people, consciously or unconsciously. Everything possible has been done to widen the gap between the poor and the well-to-do; between those who have not had access to education and those who have.

"An effort has also been made to broaden the differences between country and city people; between workers of the public sector and those of the private sector; between civilians and the military; between those who profess this or that ideology.

"In short, there has been a strong tendency to promote factors which divide us, forgetting those which unite us as Guatemalans, sons and daughters of one land, brothers and sisters of a tradition and forgers of a fatherland with exalted destinies.

"I know," FUN's new director general went on to say, "that it is impossible to point out all the measures which should be taken over the short, medium and long terms; but we need everyone's understanding, since, just as it is certain that we have common goals, it is also certain that the country must engage in an organized effort and share a common sacrifice for some time to come to eliminate Guatemala's hunger and misery.

"It is also necessary," he said, "to raise the standard of living of the country's inhabitants and attain a position of privilege among the civilized peoples of the world, since we consider Guatemala a land of destiny. A true concept of what the fatherland means makes it mandatory for each generation to be faithful to the historic values it has inherited from its ancestors and which have resulted in our becoming a nation.

"This obliges us all as fellow countrymen to consider ourselves brothers and sisters and, sharing the same fate, embark on the same boat whose arrival at port or shipwreck depends on everyone and will finally affect everyone.

"Therefore," he emphasized, "we proclaim national unity as Guatemala's most valuable and sound aspiration. For the same reason, we categorically reject the concept of foreign doctrines, for they deny the most deeply felt values of the national soul and try to divide Guatemalans in their relentless struggle among obviously antagonistic classes, with the eventual aim of implanting a totalitarian and oppressive system.

"Together with the mission of rebuilding national unity, we proclaim our next most urgent objective to be that of achieving economic development and social justice so craved by our people. For this purpose we shall solicit the cooperation of the most capable and skilled technicians in each field of endeavor, with absolute preclusion of any reference to their political or party affiliation and without any other prerequisite than to be willing to cooperate in the patriotic task we have proposed."

In another part of his speech, he said that we cannot permit extremist ideologies, petty attitudes and sectarianism to destroy or deter the nation's best capabilities.

"The administrations of firms and public and private services cannot look upon themselves as fertile ground for speculation or political maneuverings but, rather, as a mission of public service which requires the establishment of a school of efficiency, honesty and constancy.

"To achieve economic development, we shall carry out a pragmatic and realistic policy, avoiding all dogma, prejudice or foreign emulation. We shall promote public and private investment, both domestic and foreign, as the only vehicle for a consistent increase in production; all this, clearly delineated, is a rational economic plan.



"True nationalism does not consist in rejecting foreign investment but in subjecting it to norms which make Guatemala's benefit the number one priority, promote investment, capitalization and saving and offer us the confidence born of seriousness and respect for the rules of the game and appreciation of the conscientious effort of each of us.

"The creative talent of new sources of wealth and employment for Guatemalans will receive the broadest support of a regime which aspires to harmonize private initiative prudently with necessary state intervention for the progress of a modern economy.

"The state's role," Giron Ortiz continued, "is fundamentally to serve as arbiter between producers and consumers, and our effort will be devoted to that end. We believe that the state must assure the effective attainment of social justice, keeping in mind that economic development is fully justified only when its fruits are equally enjoyed by all inhabitants of the republic, the only differences being those which might result from differences in capability or will to work.

"We shall be inflexible in avoiding any privilege opposed to this principle, and we shall be extremely zealous in preventing any individuals or groups of any kind from obtaining advantages contrary to the general interest.

"At the same time, we shall defend and develop the legitimate social conquests of the workers and shall always seek their esteem. In fact, economic development is not expressed in terms of justice; with the development of unsuitable tensions.

"We consider that consistent balance between the two aspects is the primary mission of any governing body. It is only proper to have the conscientious and responsible participation of the citizenry as a key element of living and pure democracy which will pave the way toward the future; therefore, we shall give priority to the colleges, the professional, the unions and the workers so that, through close contact with those groups, we might reflect the true thinking of the people organized around their work or study activities.

"The removal of politics from study and work groups in general will not be the function of any party or group but, rather, the expression of the true feeling of those who make up the group, beginning with the lowest levels. In the task of rebuilding national unity, youth and women, who have shown such idealism and determination in recent years, must play a part.

"I pay homage," FUN's director went on to say, "to Guatemalan mothers, women inspired with the divine clarity God lodges in their hearts; this will be seen in time, when the sad pages of this past are being studied.

"With regard to the workers, we shall seek greater participation molded in realism and without abstract theorizing. The formulas will accept any variation required by the particular nature of the country's thousands of



industrial, agricultural and mining firms, but they will have to assure respect for the technical hierarchies and labor discipline without which we would end up destroying productive unity as such.

"The important thing is to view the firm as a community of human beings, where all are and should be considered as subjects and not objects of their own destiny. Education is a basic right of every child or youth in the country. It is not a question of providing just food, housing and clothing to all Guatemalans. It is also necessary to give them access to culture so that they will have equal opportunity.

"Education should imbue the young person with the great values of nationalism without seeking any kind of indoctrination or political persuasion, for that would infringe upon the sacred respect each human being has for inherent freedom. True education, which reaches all Guatemalans, is, moreover, in this new state the essential path Guatemala must follow in order to progress in the realm of technology which characterizes our contemporary world.

"Every government should complement and follow the preceding through the overall establishment of the principle of authority which will be exercised without leniency toward any minority or extremist group which aspires to disturb the peaceful harmony existing among Guatemalans and against any form of crime.

"Never more will a handful of daring individuals be able to count on official tolerance in creating and carrying out a philosophy of violence which is aimed at destroying unity among those born in this land, those who have learned the lesson of a common fatherland and have shared a cultural and historic ancestry enabling them to form a monolithic block of Guatemalanism.

"Ladies and gentlemen of the FUN," the professional concluded, "in bringing these few remarks to a close, I ask the Most High to enlighten us and give us strength to face up to the difficult tasks which lie before our fatherland, and I beseech my fellow countrymen to have faith and confidence in the knowledge that any sacrifice we may make will be well-rewarded in that it will be to save the fatherland."

8568

CSO: 3010

## GUATEMALA

### MLN DEPUTY DISCUSSES ITS ROLE IN CONGRESS

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Mar 80 p 13

[Text] Deputies of the Movement for National Liberation--MLN--have not held any position on the governing council of the Congress, nor have they presided over any working committee during the present legislature.

This was reported by Deputy Jorge Torres Ocampo, chief of the delegation, who indicated that they will continue in opposition, but a constructive opposition, cooperating in everything which will be beneficial to the country.

"The MLN, to occupy positions on the board, must seek negotiating conditions," said Deputy Torres Ocampo.

"Our work," he emphasized, "has been in bettering the quality of the discussions and in maintaining the legality of the country, as I have said on various occasions.

"Our thesis," he repeated, "is to maintain the institutionality of the country, although we are the opposition, because our votes are needed, especially in those matters which require a special two-thirds quorum of the Congress, that is, 41 votes, which the Broad Front delegation does not have."

#### Rule Not Being Followed

Concerning the permission requested by Deputies Oscar Humberto Rivas, Moises Everildo Fuentes Navarro and Ramiro Quijada, second vice president and secretaries, respectively, of the Congress, to go to Cyprus to attend a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, Deputy Torres Ocampo indicated that the republic's congressional rule is not being followed.

Delegations attending these meetings, he added, must be represented by deputies from the various groups in the parliaments. In this case the delegation is composed of one PR [Revolutionary Party] and two PID [Democratic Institutional Party] deputies.

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END: 0010

PAPER SCORES FUR, DCG CALL FOR ELECTION DELAY

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Feb 80 p 2

[Article in "National Events" column: "The Demands To Postpone the Municipal Elections"]

[Text] None of the reasons given by the United Revolutionary Front [FUR] and the Christian Democratic Party [DCG] proposing postponement of the municipal elections that should be held now, before the start of the new constitutional period for incorporated areas outside of the Central District of Guatemala, departmental seats, and townships with populations of over 30,000 appears logical enough to revise the election notice which the Electoral Registry issued for the near future in the exercise of its functions.

The argument of the above-mentioned parties is first and foremost political and purely subjective, including the Christian Democratic demand for the prior dismissal of one minister and two other officials, whom the party charges with responsibility for the unfortunate events of 31 January, which are completely separate from the election. And in regard to the fund, the only really pertinent and practical point in the opposition position toward the municipal elections, they mention the suspension of the elections until guarantees of fair elections in which the will of the people would be respected are provided by law.

On this point some politicians and parties--above all those who have been losers at the polls since the existence of the law--have criticized the current legal system and proposed an immediate reform. The principal complaint is that the system established by law (Decree Law 387) encourages fraud. Actually, no one defends that law or denies that it is defective; but we also see that, notwithstanding such repudiation, no one at the same time, whether parties or politicians, has moved a finger to have a formal change started. Right after any formal vote everybody clamors for reform; but once the cry of fraud has been raised, passivity and indifference return. Not even in Congress itself, where these voices of criticism and protest are sometimes welcomed, has there been a serious attempt to undertake electoral reform.

Another argument which the FUR and the DCG agree on is the demand for a climate of security for free elections throughout the country, in anticipation of the charge that they will not be free for those they are being convoked for. The prejudice is irrational and originates with a strategem that comes from afar, without there having been on any occasion whatever a definition of the conditions demanded by the protestors, which do not include a total withdrawal of public authority. It would be nice if they would clarify the kind of guarantees for free elections that they are seeking. For the moment, the secretary general of the presidency has publicly promised fair elections on his word of honor and on that of the President.

Apart from all this, the Christian Democratic "open letter" appears to us to be out of time and place. First, because it is impossible to even initiate a legal reform so very close to the date of the elections; and secondly, because of the inappropriateness of an election delay asked of the Congress because that organization lacks the authority to do this, and even less so in the field of municipal elections.

9015

CSO: 3010

## GUATEMALA

### CAN REPUDIATES VIOLENCE IN LABOR AFFAIRS

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 Feb 80 p 6

[Text] "In view of the violent situation within the country, Guatemala can only find salvation in national unity," said Gen Carlos Manuel Arana Osorio, former president of the republic and honorary president of the Nationalist Authentic Central Party, CAN.

"The left has not grown," he added, "but rather it has taken advantage of the tolerance of former authorities. And if I see that the country is in danger," he indicated, "we will have to put aside the political parties in order to save it."

General Arana Osorio made these statements to PRENSA LIBRE during the ceremony commemorating CAN's first anniversary at party headquarters last Sunday. The former president, head of that party, was received with expressions of joy and affection, and he appeared optimistic about Guatemala's future, alert to the development of events and willing to serve Guatemala.

"At present," he said, smiling, "I am a citizen who views what is happening with deep concern and great anxiety, and therefore we must all hold meetings of this kind to further the ties of friendship which are part of the party's platform."

"We CAN members," he added, "are very pleased with these meetings, because we are achieving one of our fondest aspirations: to form a party of friendship in which there will always be kindness, understanding and tolerance, and, most important, today CAN completes one year of political life."

"Because of this splendid fact," he emphasized, "I can only offer my friendship and respect to all the members of CAN, to all who make up this great family, especially to the national directorate, the departmental and municipal governing councils, all the young professionals, workers, peasants, etc. who together with us and with our nationalist spirit have increased enormously the number of branches of this political body which is completing its first year as a legal public institution."

"The successes of this year," he said, "have been greater than we hoped for, because, truly, it costs a party a great deal to begin to organize and work. It costs a lot to obtain funds," he repeated, "but fortunately we have had support on the entire national level, and if we have not received economic support, we have had something better--moral support and sympathy for this party, whose slogan is nationalism."

"My recognition to all those who with their efforts and enthusiasm have achieved what we are and what we shall be."

"Do you believe the rightist forces of Guatemala are divided?"

"No," he replied. "It is the political parties that are divided, but this is of no consequence in the common denominator which is Guatemala. And if the fatherland were in danger," he emphasized, "we would have to put the political parties aside to save it."

"Not only the right," he said, "but all those who love the fatherland and want peace in Guatemala must not stand with arms folded before the violent situation, because Guatemala's salvation can be achieved only with national unity."

"Do you believe the parties are dividing the Guatemalan people?"

"They are dividing them to a certain extent, but they have the same patriotic base."

"Do you think the left has grown in this country?"

"No," he said emphatically. "What has happened is that they took advantage of the former authorities to publicize and air their demonstrations."

"I am sure," he repeated, "that they are repudiated by conscientious people who do not want to see the country in a bloodbath or in a situation comparable to that of El Salvador and Nicaragua."

"We must also bear in mind," he said in closing, "that Guatemala is not an island, and it depends on each one of us. It is our responsibility to see that democracy and legality reign in the country."

8735

CSO: 3010

CONTRADICTIONS SEEN IN HOUSING PROGRAM

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 18 Feb 80 p 2

[Article in 'National Events' column: "Contradictions in Programs and Plans of the Administration"]

[Text] Recently, we called the initiative of the minister of economy in creating, through a line of credit agreed on by the Monetary Board, specific financing for the construction of housing for middle class families, "lower middle" class families, and those with the least financial means just and timely. We felt that his proposals were laudable and their promotion timely in that they would provide a clear opportunity for the present government to find a solution to the housing problem in its essence, which means precisely that this crisis most seriously affects those areas of the population mentioned.

But right here, when we would imagine a government proposal that is indiscreet and is made through an official of the executive branch with the highest banking and monetary authority behind him, comes another minister --also a member of the Junta--who publicly states his opposition, in nothing less than pejorative terms, describing the proposal as a "leaky patch," that is, useless for the solution of a problem that is greater than what has been believed.

In the first place, it appears that the initiative was understood as the beginning of a wider plan; and later that it had been conceived as an integral part of the overall policy of the administration in this area. But it turned out that either the proponent acted on his own initiative, without wider consultation, or else there is no such unity in the conduct of government policy. And this is more serious given the multiplicity and complexity of the problems that must be met in the future.

Minister Bucaro focuses on the housing question as part of a nationwide economic takeoff, feeling that the problem "will not be resolved with financing but in the scaling of prices." This is a phrase picked up by EL IMPARCIAL--perhaps on the wing--which might very well call for a better explanation, for better comprehension by the whole people. Another



point of view, which also should be clarified, is the importance (which is at the same time generally recognized) of helping the construction industry; and therefore the Finance Ministry has shown interest in allowing them to participate generally in large government projects, like Chulac and Puerta del Pacifico, in which there will be a great deal of work and investments in the millions.

There is also talk about the completion of studies on housing developments for white collar public employees, for which 200 to 300 millions could be budgeted for the Chamber of Construction. All this is good; but up to this point there is no sign of a separation or contradiction with the emerging financing measure proposed by Minister Solorzano.

The conclusion emerges that there is something wrong with coordination in the government, with respect to serious problems within the administration. This despite the fact that the minister of economy later gave assurances that, apart from various doubts--such as his own and those of his colleague in finance, we suppose--"there is complete unanimity in the government." What may be missing, then, is ministerial coordination that would avoid the suggestion of contradiction, as in this case.

9015

CSO: 3010

## GUATEMALA

### BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY INDIFFERENT TO OUTSIDERS' DEATHS--San Carlos University only complains about its own dead, but it does not take into consideration that the undeclared war between extremists has filled other respectable sectors of society with mourning and sorrow, Maj Roland Archile Marroquin, the government's assistant press secretary, said today. The official made this comment in referring to the paid notice published by the university over the weekend denouncing the murders of several university professors. "Honorable soldiers and other respectable citizens have also died, but the university says nothing about them," the official added. As to the petitions for a meeting with the president of the republic and for dismissal of the chiefs of the government's security forces, he said that that is up to the chief executive and that it will be he who answers, when he is ready. [Text] [Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 10 Mar 80 pp 1, 2] 8735

CSO: 3010

## HAITI

### BRIEFS

JAILED LEADER REFUSED EXILE--Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 11 Apr (AFP)--Officials last month made an abortive attempt to banish the jailed president of Haiti's Christian Democratic Party, Sylvio Claude, his party has claimed. It said that Mr Claude, who was jailed in August, was taken to Port-au-Prince International Airport on March 25 to be put on a flight out of Haiti, but refused to go. He was driven back to prison where he was now under "strong pressure" to accept exile, according to a party communique released yesterday. It said that Haiti's interior and foreign ministers visited him in jail to say that the United States, France, Brazil and Mexico were prepared to accept him. The party called on the Haitian Human Rights League to try to win Mr Claude's release. It said a court had ruled there was no case to answer while a psychiatric test had shown he was not accountable for his actions. [Text] [NC110732 Paris AFP in English 0719 GMT 11 Apr 80 NC]

CSO: 3020

FUTURE OF CENTRAL AMERICA DISCUSSED

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Mar 80 p 7

[Editorial: "The Future of Central America"]

[Text] Few subjects are as exciting, current and controversial as the title of our editorial for today.

Employers, housewives, politicians, heads of households, workers, farmers and even the younger generation, which is not usually concerned about what will happen tomorrow and which includes students, is today worried about what will happen in Central America in the coming months and years.

Two seemingly immovable dictatorships fell in 1979: one led by the Somoza family in Nicaragua and the other controlled by the plutocratic-military alliance in El Salvador.

And right now, the current enigmas of economics, politics, sociology and culture are concentrated in both countries, the first governed by a revolutionary political-military body and the second by a reformist coalition whose strongest member is the regular army.

The most pressing questions are obviously: Will Nicaragua be a second Cuba? Will it abandon traditional dictatorship to fall into the abyss of totalitarian tyranny, managed from Moscow? Or will it develop its own way, independent of international supremacies?

In El Salvador's case, the concern is not vastly different: How far will the reformist movement go? Will it lead to a galloping collectivism by attempting to steal banners from the extreme left? Will it then survive the systematic and violent harassment pursuing it from the two poles of intransigence: ultraconservatism and revolutionary radicalism, which seeks to inflame society?

Next week in San Jose, the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) will try to examine in detail all possibilities in an event which has been organized for the purpose of analysis, consideration and diagnosis.

On the occasion of its midyear meeting, the IAPA has managed to interest three of the five Central American governments in being represented in a discussion of the region's future.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo will act as moderator.

Nicaragua's Junta of National Reconstruction will be represented by Sergio Ramirez, a member of the junta, and El Salvador's Revolutionary Junta will send Napoleon Duarte, chief of that country's Christian Democratic Party, to act as the reformist government's political representative.

LA PRENSA, of course, will be there to probe the situation--through the aforementioned panel, during whose proceedings there will be questions and answers concerning basic issues such as the doctrinal, ideological and political orientation of the new governments; their inclinations in international affairs, their plans in response to underdevelopment and, in short, their platform of action in regard to matters such as ownership of the means of production, foreign investment, systems of government, popular participation, freedom of the press and expression, political and social pluralism, etc.

Of course, we do not harbor any grand illusions about the Costa Rica meeting, for the history of peoples is very rich in lessons demonstrating that --too often--there is a very broad gap between what is said and what is done in politics.

Thus for example, if Mr Ramirez should emphatically deny that Nicaragua is on the road to becoming a second Cuba, his word will not be enough for us. It should be remembered that around 1959 in Havana, the guerrilla fighter Fidel Castro put on a great show, claiming to be Catholic, nationalistic and patriotic and then--when the circumstances had changed--declared "I am Marxist and will be to the end of my days."

Despite the foregoing, the San Jose debate may serve among other things to show clearly the differences between the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran political situations, as well as to investigate in both cases what hope there is that in the relatively near future there will be free elections which will result in a government genuinely supported by the majority.

Whatever the case, at least we will discover some signs of what the future may hold. And in the case of Honduras, we will be offered the rare opportunity of assessing the positive and negative aspects of our situation, as well as the opportunity to understand what we must do and what we must avoid for the democratic experiment in progress to be successful and to lead us unerringly into a climate of freedom, justice, participation and collective prosperity, which in itself constitutes an impregnable wall against tyranny and totalitarianism ....

PAZ GARCIA VISIT TO U. S. ANALYZED

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Mar 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Carter, Peace and Democracy"]

[Text] The visit of the president of our country's governing military junta, Policarpo Paz Garcia, to the chief executive of the United States, James E. Carter, which concluded the former's tour of the northern country, was a favorable occasion for the U. S. leader to state unreservedly that "the United States views with positive interest the fact that democratic elections will be held in Honduras in April."

Mr Carter described the Honduran Government as "a good ally of the United States" and at the end of his conversation, which was marked by cordiality, a White House communique was issued, which stated: "The two presidents exchanged views on the political, economic and social problems facing Central American .... General Paz and his advisers spoke to the President about Honduran needs for developmental and security assistance and the transition process by which Honduras will return to constitutional government."

According to the message, the U. S. chief executive "appeared satisfied with the Honduran commitment to the development of democratic institutions in the context of social and economic progress."

Carter also "indicated that the United States is prepared to help the Honduran Government with economic and security assistance in return for its commitment to economic development reforms and free elections."

Although the statement provides no details concerning the amount of assistance, nor does it specify whether it will be provided as a loan or gift or when this will actually take place, unofficial reports which have filtered down from government circles indicate that such cooperation must take definite shape as soon as possible, since--precisely--its purpose is to reinforce the process of making the transition from a de facto government to a government of laws.

On several occasions, LA PRENSA has stressed in its editorial section the fact that Honduras, due to its uncommon geographic location and the special nature of its peaceful social coexistence, is a highly important factor in the subcontinent's present and future geopolitics.

If we think a little about what is going on in Nicaragua, about what is simultaneously happening in El Salvador and what is occurring in Guatemala, secretly but bloodily, it will readily be understood that any serious and consistent effort to reestablish stability and democratic progress has to be made through this country.

At the present time, the only country in the area with a legitimate government, supported by the freely polled will of the people, is Costa Rica.

There is relative peace in Panama, but no progress toward reconstructing a state of laws is evident.

In Nicaragua, the word election is apparently on the verge of being deleted from the official vocabulary, or at least of being ostracized for possibly many years to come.

El Salvador is waging a terrible bloodbath and the Revolutionary Junta, faced with the challenge of its own survival, is at least thinking of finding some way to return to civilian government, discontinued several decades ago and which no doubt cannot be reinstated so simply in a country torn by civil war.

Even when it holds elections every 4 years, Guatemala is a typical case of a nation in which the electoral process is not carried out under proper conditions.

On one hand, it is already a tradition that more than half of the citizens qualified to vote do not do so. On the other, dishonesty has become so obviously entrenched that the elections have lost their prestige and almost no one believes in them anymore.

In such a context, it is understandable that the Honduran situation would catch the attention of international observers and inspire hope among those wanting freedom, development and peace to prevail over oppression, backwardness and violence.

And it is due to this that our country is being offered economic and security (i.e., military) assistance so that on one hand it can carry on programs of social change and, on the other, be prepared to defend itself in the event that the promoters of totalitarianism try to provoke a situation of anarchy intended to sabotage the April elections.

But there is one aspect of Carter's words which is of great importance: such support will be a reality if in fact the elections are absolutely free.



The armed forces have thus far insisted that this will be the case. And the atmosphere of suspicion initially surrounding this matter has almost been totally eliminated.

But this is worth repeating, since the nucleus of peace and survival of the incipient democracy lies therein: if dishonesty is attempted, there will be irreparable damage to Honduras and, what is worse, the enemies of freedom will be given a triumphal banner which they will raise to call the people to rebel against those who have tried to deprive them of their sovereignty.

In brief, there is an exceptional opportunity for leading our country toward the realm of peace, freedom and justice. But there is also a great danger that dishonest election procedures may prove to be our undoing. And against that threat, all we Hondurans of good will must unite ....

11915

CSO: 3010

HONDURAS

NEW MILITARY UNIT INAUGURATED

San Pedro Suia LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] In the presence of the members of the governing military junta, the minister of defense and public security and other special guests, the first mountain training center located in Marcala, La Paz, was opened on Saturday.

This new unit of the national army will operate under the 10th Infantry Battalion, under the command of Col Victorio Sanchez Cruz, and will be used to train eight persons selected from the other military centers in anti-guerrilla warfare.

In his capacity of chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia presided over the ceremonies opening the installations, as well as the first course for mountain leaders. During the ceremony, paratroopers of the First Border Unit executed a demonstration of free jumps. A cavalry unit also made an appearance, representing the first of its kind in our country.

Promotions were also granted to personnel who had met the time and study requirements and certificates of honor were awarded to the unit's most distinguished personnel.

After unveiling the plaque given to inaugurate the installations, Gen Paz Garcia went through them with his retinue, finally witnessing an exhibition of skill by CTM personnel.

11915  
CSO: 3010

MANLEY, CLARKE ANNOUNCE BAUXITE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

FL152309 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 15 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The new basic rate of the bauxite production levy for 1980 has been set at 20 dollars 24 cents a ton. This is based on the provisional projected selling price of 68 cents a pound for primary aluminum. And production for this year is expected to reach 12.1 million metric tons.

Mining Minister Horace Clarke made the announcement today in Parliament as he sought the House's confirmation of the rate. The basic rate is the rate at which the levy is paid on a provisional basis for the year until the actual average realized price is determined at year end. Mr Clarke pointed to the need to keep the margin between the projected price and the realized selling price minimal in order that the country got the maximum yield from the levy. He noted that the Jamaica Bauxite Institute had had a good record in this regard.

This morning, Prime Minister Manley and Minister Clarke announced major developments in government bid to obtain the fullest return from the bauxite industry in its drive to consolidate the alternative economic path.

There are employment possibilities for some 4,000 workers under the major expansion program being launched in the bauxite industry. Also arising from the expansion, bauxite production will increase by 5 percent and alumina by 18 percent, while the country will gain a 6-percent hike in its earnings from the bauxite levy this year.

Making the announcement to a press conference at Jamaica House this morning, Prime Minister Manley said an additional 100 workers had already been taken on at (Alpa) and he said employment might be possible for an additional 500 workers for the 100 million dollar expansion at (Alpa), 1,000 in the (Jamalco) expansion and a possible 2,000 for the construction of the South Manchester alumina plant. However, he emphasized that these were only rough estimates.

The announcement was made following talks involving Mr Manley, Mining Minister Horace Clarke and top executives of (Alpa), and also with the heads of Alcoa Minerals.

The prime minister disclosed that the Jamaican Government, with the assistance of the Norwegian Government, would be taking the remaining equity in the 350 million dollar expansion project at (Jamalco). Three Norwegian companies have already confirmed that they will participate in 58 percent of the shares in the expansion due to start by the beginning of next year.

In terms of the South Manchester plant, the prime minister noted that in order to meet its exports commitment for 1980, construction of the plant would have to start by the end of this year. This plant already has markets for alumina in Iraq, Algeria, the Soviet Union and Mexico.

Meanwhile, it doesn't seem likely that alumina production will ever resume at the (repair) plant in St Elizabeth. The plant closed down in 1975 following the introduction of the bauxite levy which significantly increased government's stake in the industry. The owners have been trying for some time to dispose of the plant but with no success. According to the director of the Jamaica Bauxite Mining Company, Dr Vin Lawrence, government had been approached but had turned down the offer as all feasibility studies had showed that it did not justify government's participation. This, Dr Lawrence said, was because of the size, location and the design of the plant. Following the failure to find a buyer, the company is now seeking to scrap the plant and sell it in a piecemeal fashion.

CSO: 3020

## BRIEFS

ATTACK ON MANLEY'S FOLLOWERS CONDEMNED--The minister of national security, Dudley Thompson, has described the attack on the prime minister's party in central Kingston over the weekend as unprecedented, dangerous and a premeditated act of provocation. He said the act was shameful and it has brought disgrace on the name of Jamaica. In a statement to the House today, Mr Thompson noted that throughout the history of Jamaican politics there had never been an occasion where a prime minister had been met with gunfire during a tour of his constituency. He said the incident carried a dangerous dimension to the already dismal and dangerous picture of crime. The security minister noted that the events in central Kingston over the weekend could not be separated from statements about overthrowing and underthrowing the government, military solutions in Jamaica and of [word indistinct] down the country. Referring to the general [words indistinct] of violence, he said the growth in political violence in recent months was a national disgrace. The minister appealed to all religious, political and other leaders at all levels of the society to use their influence to stop the unnecessary violence. [Excerpt] [FL152327 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 15 Apr 80 FL]

CSO: 3020

## MEXICO

### BRIEFS

PEMEX CRUDE OIL TO SPAIN--Mexico City, 14 Apr (AFP)--The first shipment of 463,000 barrels of petroleum was sent today to Spain under a contract signed between Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) and the Spanish company Hispanoil which stipulates the delivery of up to 100,000 barrels daily. PEMEX is the Mexican State organization which exploits and distributes petroleum and its by-products and Hispanoil is the Spanish State Petroleum Company. The shipment, made from the port of Coatzacoalcas on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, was loaded on the tanker Mounatones which belongs to the Northern Petroleum Company, of which PEMEX is a shareholder. The tanker has an 85,000-ton deadweight capacity and its Mexican crude oil cargo consists of 65 percent Istmo petroleum and 35 percent of the so-called Maya petroleum. A PEMEX source has stated that the delivery volume of up to 100,000 barrels daily, stipulated in the PEMEX Hispanoil contract, will be met during the second quarter of this year. [Text] [PA152233 Paris AFP in Spanish 0320 GMT 15 Apr 80 PA]

EXPORTED PETROLEUM RESALE BARRED--Mexico City, 16 Apr (EFE)--Jorge Diaz Serrano, the director of Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX], stated here Tuesday that exported Mexican petroleum is not "triangulated" by any of its customers. The PEMEX official stated that Canada has guaranteed that Mexican crude oil will be used for its own needs and will not be "resold" to the United States. Diaz Serrano stressed that national fuels are not "triangulated," and reaffirmed that Mexico will cut off its petroleum supply to any country it discovers trading Mexican petroleum with other countries. With regard to the petroleum supply increase to Japan, the PEMEX director stated that "increasing petroleum sales to Japan is being studied and might take place after the month of July." [Text] [PA161758 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0907 GMT 16 Apr 80 PA]

CSO: 3010

## NICARAGUA

### COSEP, WORKER RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Mar 80 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] When the government junta issued its decree against decapitalization, we said that this step not only responded to the need to defend the economic recovery program, but it was also designed to strengthen our national unity. Because decapitalization is a political action on the part of some businessmen who would sell out their country, and because the economic effects of decapitalization are detrimental to our national wellbeing, the clarification of the rules of the game on the part of the state helps to differentiate the patriotic actions of those who are working with the system from those who want to stay outside the system.

Nonetheless, the position of the COSEP, as expressed in a statement published by LA PRENSA yesterday, expresses another opinion.

The COSEP states that the action taken by the government "is good in principle," but they do not consider it a satisfactory response to the underlying problems that they attribute to the "lack of confidence that certain actions may cause in the business community."

We believe that the problem should not be viewed in a one-sided manner, and that the campaign against decapitalization is a job that the COSEP and patriotic businessmen should undertake, if there is indeed a true desire to find specific, real solutions for our problems.



Nonetheless, the COSEP, instead of firmly supporting the decree against decapitalization, is avoiding its patriotic responsibilities, and it has explicitly rejected some aspects of the measure. Specifically, the COSEP opposes the section of the decree that is designed to punish those who are guilty as accessories in decapitalization, those "who know all about what is happening in violation of the law in a business, and who do not immediately report it to the attorney general's office." The COSEP claims that this is "damaging to the personal dignity of the workers," as "it changes them into compulsory informers under penalty of prison." But we ask the COSEP: Isn't it a crime, and a social crime against the people, to remove capital from a business? Isn't it the responsibility of all patriotic sectors--workers, employees, and businessmen--to combat decapitalization and report it to the authorities? Aren't people who cover up crimes against the people guilty as accessories to those crimes? So let us speak out clearly. It is not a matter of creating "informers," but people who are responsible to their nation and to the people.

Furthermore, reality itself has shown that the workers and employees have been the first to move to the forefront in the campaign against decapitalization, and rarely have their reports been mistaken. For they are aware of the need to raise this nation up from poverty, and they have not hesitated for a second to shoulder their patriotic duty.

In that way they are defending their personal dignity, which is also the dignity of all the people and of all patriotic sectors.

7679

CSO: 3010

## NICARAGUA

### NATURE OF CONFISCATIONS EXPLAINED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Mar 80 pp 2, 5

[Article by Joaquin Absalon Pastora]

[Text] The words uttered recently by Moises Hassan, in response to a demonstration of workers who wanted to confiscate the businesses that have been "intervened," were calm and serene.

Of course it is easy to confiscate. But the goal of the revolution is not to improvise laws backed up by force. It is to strengthen legitimate rights so that in the new state harmony may prevail on both sides.

Intervention followed by expropriation without bothering with any investigative procedure, and based only on an automatic response to a protest is a position that flouts justice and leads to anarchy.

The revolution is governed by a legal order that should be respected. The act of promulgating a decree halting the takeovers of factories, occupation of lands and even confiscations, a decree rescinded the following day just because a mass organization holds a public demonstration, destroys the only sound guarantee for society: the law.

We are a revolution, but let us not forget that even in the beginning, it is governed by decrees. When this is not the case, as in some other revolutions, not law, but anarchy prevails. If we are to maintain the image that we fortunately gained from the rationality that prevailed on 19 July, we must avoid anarchy.

It would be regrettable to lose this exceptional advantage afforded us by reason.

It is said that "war creates states." The Nicaraguan war, one of so many in our bloodied history, has produced a new Nicaragua but never--in any way--a Nicaragua confused and beset by hatreds.

None of the martyrs of the revolution, now at rest, would want our legal system destroyed.

There are breakdowns in justice in worker-management relations that could be resolved with dialogue between the parties, instead of resorting so often to intervention or expropriation, especially when the sins of management are pardonable.

That creates a certain uneasiness that affects the factors for recovery; it engenders a lack of confidence and creates a climate of uncertainty that only increases with the take-overs, already routine, of lands and factories.

An illiterate peasant from Boaco, for whom the term of "decapitalization" might come from another galaxy, recently stated his problem. His small farm of 100 "manzanas" was invaded by 200 peasants. He started to take appropriate action to explain the situation and to show that these squatters had no right to be there. He went to the local prosecutor's office and they said they could do nothing. He went to the ATC [expansion unknown] and they could not help. He went to the Reconstruction Board and the same thing happened. But the squatters, realizing that the authorities would refuse to act against them, continued to stay on the farm but without showing any intention of doing any work. According to our informant, they eat the cattle and destroyed all he had done there with his hard work.

Cases such as this one are not isolated. They impede our production, and reflect counterrevolutionary attitudes, and yet the authorities take no action. By their tolerance of such deeds, they appear to be joining with the instigators on the far left.

Therefore we are repeating the thoughts of Moses Hassan who has just said that we have achieved political independence, but not economic independence. That is why we must proceed cautiously, and working little by little we will surely achieve our goal of organized socialism.

There will be time to resolve social problems, especially the distress that our workers and peasants have lived in for centuries. For them, there is a vast and preferential place in our Nicaraguan revolution.

For us, in the governmental junta and the national directorate of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], there are good prospects for our revolution. It is the mid-level officials who are so inclined to put obstacles in front of the work that must be done and block the efforts of the grassroots level. They are tainting the purity of our revolution and sometimes are making it appear to have traces of anarchy. Such traces are present in none of our decrees, although some of them have been disobeyed and poorly interpreted.

Those who insist on the concept of PINATA must be enlightened and properly guided. For our revolution is nothing else but the effect of a struggle in which all sorts of Nicaraguans, of high, middle, or low stature, took part. Only that could achieve the final victory that will eliminate forever the darkness of the past.

7679  
CSO: 3010

## PARAGUAY

### ARMY HUNTS, KILLS DISGRUNTLED PEASANTS: FEBRERISTA HEAD

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 28 Mar 80 p 8-B

[Article by Santiago Estrella V.]

[Text] The president of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party of Paraguay [PRFP], Carlos Caballero Gatti, denounced yesterday in this capital, "the hunting of peasants" in his country by Army troops, describing it as "a barbarous and genocidal act."

Caballero Gatti, who is attending the International Socialist Conference, said that on the 10th of this month, Paraguayan Army troops shot 16 peasants pursued that evening, who they buried in a common grave.

The day before, some 20 peasants from Caaguazu and their leader--identified as Victorio Centurion--seized a bus near the Brazilian border, for the purpose of travelling to the Paraguayan capital to explain the miserable conditions in the area to dictator Alfredo Stroessner. Caaguazu is about 150 kilometers from Asuncion.

The bus assault "was considered a serious uprising," said Caballero Gatti, adding that an Army battalion with three helicopters, several cars and backed up by spies, arrested the group and shot 16.

"There were said to be 200 missing.... Sixteen have been identified as prisoners. The Army intimidated the entire peasant population to prevent their progress," said Caballero Gatti.

The Febrerista Revolutionary Party, which Caballero Gatti heads, is part of the National Accord and is made up of the National Authentic [Radical] Party, the Popular Colorado Movement (MOPOCO) and the Christian Democrats.

Caballero Gatti estimated that there are "a million Paraguayans, not including their offspring, in exile for political and economic" reasons, "and that is a conservative estimate."

The figure represents more than 25 percent of the population of Paraguay.

The PRPP president said that it is extremely difficult to exert opposition in Paraguay.

"But we will do it. As the saying goes, 'come hell or high water,'" Caballero Gatti added.

CSO: 3010

## VENEZUELA

### TWO-PARTY SYSTEM SEEN DECLINING, LEFT ON UPSWING

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 24 Mar-6 Apr 80 pp 6-9

[Text] In the last 2 weeks BOHEMIA's political reporting has concentrated on an analysis of the government's record. We have objectively presented the facts and criticized the first message of our president, Dr Luis Herrera Campins.

The record produced by this stocktaking was not in our case at all prejudiced or inappropriate for an objective and independent publication like BOHEMIA.

Public opinion on COPEI's [Social Christian Party] governmental leadership in these 12 months is shown by figures from the latest poll released, in which only 21.6 percent of those surveyed were favorable to the government, while in July, a month after the municipal elections, nearly 50 percent were favorable.

And the people hold the government itself responsible for this state of affairs. They exempt from responsibility the opposition parties, the legislative authority, and the pressure groups. That is so because in some way they all expect the government to implement policies and take steps that would strengthen the possibility of "settling this," as was promised throughout the entire election campaign.

But to be fair, we have to add that the responsibility does not lie solely with the chief of the executive branch. Inherited problems, the existence of an inefficient administrative machinery, and the internal contradictions present within COPEI should all be cited among the causes for the government's failure to date to achieve a better overall record. The latter circumstance in particular, the existence of opposing trends within the party, suggesting that at least two different parties coexist within COPEI, has much to do with this situation.



In fact, the internal struggle within COPEI is well known, as are also the disagreements between top party leaders with official policies. And the government has had to live with the constant dilemma of either strengthening the faction led by the chief of state, or making room for the faction that opposes him, led by the party's top official and founder, in order to draw the party closer to and involve it more intimately with the government's program.

COPEI's secretary general, Eduardo Fernandez, talks of an intelligent solidarity with the government. This is a diplomatic way (so typical of the Social Christians) of saying that he is keeping a discreet distance away from the official team and that, in any case, he is not giving either them or their policies his unconditional backing.

Meanwhile, President Herrera feels that the intelligent position is total solidarity of the party with his government. So far this has seemed to be a presidential desire with no possibility of being realized. And it will become even less likely as the constitutional period goes on and as the time of making a decision on candidacies draws near. In the behind the scenes struggle there are already two contenders in COPEI: Rafael Caldera and Rafael Andres Montes de Oca.

#### Party That Would Win the Elections (Caracas Metropolitan Area)

1979	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
AD [Democratic Action]	8.3	15.2	20.8	23.3	25.8	32.5
Left	9.9	29.5	21.7	20.5	26.0	29.0
COPEI	68.1	43.2	36.5	35.3	25.5	18.3
Others	1.6	2.3	4.7	4.9	2.5	1.3
No answer	12.1	9.9	16.3	16.0	20.3	19.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

#### Deterioration of the Image

The problems of the executive and of COPEI have damaged not only the government's image but also that of the most conspicuous leaders of the Social Christian Party. This indicates that the people do not make any further distinctions among the COPEI trends when allocating responsibility.

# Presidential Preference (Caracas Metropolitan Area)

## Supporters of:

	All	COPEI	AD	MAS	Others	None
Jose Vicente Rangel	15.5	2.1	9.0	53.7	9.1	5.5
Rafael Caldera	9.3	28.9	1.5	3.7		3.9
Eduardo Fernandez	6.5	20.6	1.5			3.9
Jaime Lusinchi	5.8	3.1	25.4	2.4		0.8
Americo Martin	2.8		3.0	4.9	13.6	1.6
Luis Pinerua	2.3		10.4		4.5	0.8
Ordaz						
Someone from COPEI	3.5	12.4			4.5	0.8
Someone from AD	2.0		10.4	1.2		
Others	11.5	6.2	10.4	14.6	36.4	10.2
Not voting/ no one	20.5	15.5	14.9	11.0	13.6	33.1
Does not know/ no answer	20.5	11.3	13.4	8.5	18.2	39.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

So it is not just a pure coincidence that the drop in the government's prestige is accompanied by the decline in public support for Rafael Caldera and Eduardo Fernandez. Caldera, who in July 78 got 11.4 percent of the vote in the presidential poll, has now dropped two points, while Eduardo Fernandez has dropped by five (11.2 in July, with 6.5 in December). This suggests that his position as secretary general, rather than helping him, has hurt him, obviously because he is viewed as being more involved in the official policy.

The COPEI's problems should help primarily the main opposition party, Democratic Action. But the surveys show that this is not exactly the case, and that popular discontent has split into two different directions, one going toward AD and another trend that is leaning toward the option of the left and the MAS [Movement for Socialism].

It is apparent that this fact, that the supporters of all the parties, when interviewed, say that the left will benefit more than Democratic Action from the government's problems, is by no means a matter of chance.

This is related to the status of Democratic Action's internal affairs, and to the fact that it appears to have been very heavily compromised by the errors and omissions that took place in the previous administration, in which the entire party necessarily appears to be involved.

#### Accusations and Democratic Action

Question: "In the case being made by the present government against former president Carlos Andres Perez and his administration, do you believe that only the previous government was involved, or was the entire Democratic Action party responsible?"

	Socio-Economic Level					Education		
	All	A	B	C	D	Prim.	Sec.	Higher
Only the government	26.5	43.8	27.5	26.4	10.7	20.2	28.4	31.4
AD as well	66.5	56.3	63.7	67.2	85.7	73.4	64.7	60.5
No answer	7.0		8.8	6.3	3.6	6.5	6.8	8.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

And it is also related to AD's troubles after its election defeats suffered in the last two elections; and even more to the internal struggles, recently worsened by all the effects of the clash between the two major Democratic Action figures, Romulo Betancourt and Carlos Andres Perez, a clash that no one can now ignore or deny.

It is true that AD is making a comeback in public opinion, but not to the extent that might be expected in a country where a two-party system has become almost a constant of everyday politics, and the AD-COPEI pair has been dominant in our 20-odd years of representative democracy.

After the disaster in the municipal elections, when AD barely got 15 percent when learning which party would win the next elections (in 1983), it is now moving up to 16.8 percent, an advance of six net points.

# Opinion on the LHC [Luis Herrera Campins] Leadership

	1979					
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Very good	10%	3%	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.3
Good	39	27	24.0	20.3	19.5	18.3
Positive response	<u>49</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>22.9</u>	<u>22.8</u>	<u>21.6</u>
Average	33	52	55.2	54.9	48.3	47.3
Poor	6	9	11.5	14.7	15.0	16.5
Very poor	2	4	4.0	5.0	11.8	12.3
Negative response	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>28.8</u>
No answer	10	5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5

But the MAS, which in July 1978, at that same time, barely got 10.2 percent in the surveys done, a percentage very similar to what this party obtained nationally in the municipal elections in June, is now reaching 20.5 percent, which is certainly a significant growth in support, apart from the fact that it is four points above AD and not even five points behind COPEI, which has dropped to 24.3 percent. And at its peak, COPEI polled in the 50th percentile.

## The Attitude of the Voters

When the people were asked their reaction if the elections for president were to be held now, 32 percent believed that Democratic Action would win, 29 percent thought that the left would win, and barely 18 percent believed that COPEI would be re-elected.

That is indicative of the immense opposition feeling prevalent in this country. And it also indicates that this feeling is spread equally between two alternatives, Democratic Action on one side, and the left considered as a whole, although with one party as the focal point of the left, the MAS, which in this figure of 29 percent, itself accounts for 20 percent, leaving all the other leftist parties with barely 9 percent.

And it is also consistent with the poll results on various political personalities.

The decline of the government and of COPEI in popular support corresponds, as we said earlier, with a decline in the political support for its main leaders. And similarly, the advance of the left has caused a man identified with the left, who has already been twice a presidential candidate, Jose Vicente Rangel, to lead in the polls for presidential preferences.

Furthermore, while the AD and MAS supporters firmly believe that their parties would win if the elections were held now, the COPEI supporters are more sceptical about predicting a new victory, which indicates that among the COPEI militants, or at least in part of the party membership, there is an awareness that the government has done very badly and that, if it continues along its present course, the results will be poor.

Is the Left Growing?

The advance of the left could be seen in the municipal elections last June. Then it got almost 18 percent of the votes, while in the immediately preceding election, all of the leftist candidates combined barely got 13 percent of the total ballots cast.

It seems clear that unity has helped the socialist organizations and has kept the votes from being scattered. This has enabled leftist candidates to get seats on all of the municipal councils in the largest cities of the nation.

At the present time, the two-party system appears to be in a state of crisis. The problems confronting both COPEI and Democratic Action are opening up a breach which may make room for a leftist party, if that party has the skill and intelligence that it has not always had on some other occasions.

This may be largely a matter of circumstance, but it also depends to a great extent on the left itself to consolidate or expand its support. It may be able to do so, not only because of the conflicts in the two major parties, but also because of the obvious decline which has come as a result of exercising power.

The leftist surge, and to a lesser extent the extralegal option, which does get some support from nearly 25 percent of those polled, though less than the leftist option, can be linked not only to present circumstances, but could also be related to deeper and more structural reasons.

Weariness with one style of government. The failure of leadership that has little left to offer, which seems more and more likely to be replaced, are undoubtedly factors which have aided the growth of the left. Also, the repeated failures of AD and COPEI when they are in power, may have given people the idea that it is necessary to opt for a different alternative than what is represented by these two parties.

It is of course true that opening up room for the left is never easy, especially in Venezuela. And an analysis of the polls may serve, among other things, to alert the opponents of the left.

This still does not eliminate the possibility that the left may dig its own grave, or facilitate its crushing, as it has done in past elections, by a return to the two-party system.

This has happened on other occasions in Venezuela, when its own conduct caused the leftist vote to be scattered, and thus destroyed any possibility of its coming to power. The same thing has also happened in other places; the example of France is a striking one.

At this very time we are seeing such a situation happening now, in the university and union elections, in which the left has defeated itself by interjecting opposing interests and ambitions. And that could well happen again in an election.

That is today's political situation, when 1980 has just begun, and we are still 3 years away from the presidential elections.

The situation is by no means immutable, and its aspects may change as time goes by. Then we will know whether the government is capable of regaining the ground it has lost in popular support. Whether the COPEI-government identification will make a joint effort possible. Whether Democratic Action will recover from its wounds or, on the contrary, whether its internal crisis will lead it to a split. And whether the left is capable of consolidating its positions and winning greater confidence and credibility.

All these are unknowns. For, to a large extent, they depend on the principal actors. That is, on the parties and their leaders who are now acting on the Venezuelan stage, a stage where it is always impossible to predict the final outcome.



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